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January 24, 2002

BY ELECTRONIC FILING

Ms. Magalie R. Salas
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Written Ex Parte Presentation
ET Docket No. 98-153

Dear Ms. Salas:

QUALCOMM Incorporated ("QUALCOMM") hereby files this written ex parte submission in the above-referenced docket concerning the technical parameters for the operation of ultra wideband ("UWB") devices. Attached hereto is the ballot version of TIA's 3GPP2 Recommended Minimum Performance Specification for IS 801-1 Spread Spectrum Mobile Stations, which, when approved, will be published as Interim Standard 916 (IS-916) and considered the standard for the performance of wireless phones containing position location technology and using the code division multiple access ("CDMA") air interface. This standard is currently being voted on and is considered likely to be adopted next month. The standard, once enacted, will be the worldwide standard governing phones with QUALCOMM's gpsOne E911 technology (as well as other handset solutions for CDMA phones). Carriers in the United States are already selling phones incorporating the gpsOne technology to meet the FCC's E911 mandate.

Page 2-7 of the ballot version of the standard provides that wireless phones using gpsOne or another handset solution for CDMA systems shall be capable of operating with a GPS signal level of –147 dBm/2 MHz. Based upon QUALCOMM's testing of the harmful interference from a single UWB device to a wireless phone containing gpsOne technology, QUALCOMM has determined that such wireless phones receiving a GPS signal at that level will not be able to meet the FCC's E911 mandate in the face of UWB emissions.

QUALCOMM conducted its tests of harmful interference from a UWB device to a wireless phone using gpsOne with a GPS signal level of –136 dBm. QUALCOMM used such stronger signal level in a very benign indoor environment to assess the impact of UWB on a GPS capable phone to isolate the impact of UWB emissions, to eliminate other variables, and to generate reproducible results. Under these favorable conditions, QUALCOMM's test showed that the wireless phone could not meet the E911 mandate in the face of UWB emissions from a single UWB device operating at Part 15 Class B levels, and the data shows that the wireless phone could not meet the E911 mandate even if the UWB device were operating at 12 dB or more below Part 15 Class B levels. If the GPS signal level had been closer to or at the Standard recommended level of –147 dBm, there is no question but that the wireless phone would not have been able to meet the FCC's E911 mandate in the face of UWB emissions from even a single UWB device.

In adopting technical parameters for UWB devices, QUALCOMM urges the Commission to ensure that wireless phones using gpsOne will be able to meet the worldwide performance standard for such phones in the face of UWB emissions. To do so, the Commission would have to adopt an emissions mask of at least 35 dB below current Part 15 Class B levels across all bands, plus give an additional margin to account for aggregate interference from multiple UWB devices.

Sincerely yours,

Dean R. Brenner
Attorney for QUALCOMM Incorporated

cc: Bruce Franca
Julius Knapp
Michael Marcus
Bruce Romano
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TR45.5 500-02011107

January 11, 2002

TITLE: **Ballot Version**

ABSTRACT: This document contains the proposed publication version of the Recommended Mobile Station Minimum Performance Standard (TIA-IS-xxx)

Source: **TSG-C WG4**
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Distribution to: TR45.5

TR45

Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for IS-801-1 Spread Spectrum Mobile Stations

IS-xxx BALLOT VERSION

January 11, 2002

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FOREWORD

1. This Standard uses the following verbal forms: “Shall” and “shall not” identify requirements to be followed strictly to conform to the Standard and from which no deviation is permitted. “Should” and “should not” indicate that one of several possibilities is recommended as being particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others; that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required; or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is discouraged but not prohibited. “May” and “need not” indicate a course of action permissible within the limits of the Standard. “Can” and “cannot” are used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical, or causal.

2. The terms “location” and “position” are used interchangeably throughout this document. In this respect the definition of the term differs from the historic use of location in wireless systems to identify the mobile’s current serving system.

3. Those wishing to deploy systems compliant with this Standard should also be compliant with Parts 15, 22, 24, and 27 of [18] and with the applicable rules and regulations of local administrations.

4. Those wishing to deploy systems in the United States should also take notice of the requirement to be compliant with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rulings on 911 Emergency Services. Meeting the requirements contained in this Standard does not guarantee compliance with the FCC requirements listed in [19].

5. The operation and messages specified in [1] apply to what is usually known as handset-based position location method. Some position location approaches use only network-based measurements but the testing of these network-based methods is not within the scope of this Standard.

6. Footnotes appear at various points in this Standard to elaborate and to further clarify items discussed in the body of the Standard.

7. Unless indicated otherwise, this document presents numbers in decimal form. Binary numbers are distinguished in the text by the use of single quotation marks.

8. The following operators define mathematical operations:

   $\times$ indicates multiplication.

   / indicates division.

   + indicates addition.

   - indicates subtraction.

   * indicates complex conjugation.

   $\in$ indicates a member of the set.

   $\lfloor x \rfloor$ indicates the largest integer less than or equal to x: $\lfloor 1.1 \rfloor = 1$, $\lfloor 1.0 \rfloor = 1$.

   $\lceil x \rceil$ indicates the smallest integer greater or equal to x: $\lceil 1.1 \rceil = 2$, $\lceil 2.0 \rceil = 2$.

   $|x|$ indicates the absolute value of x: $|-17|=17$, $|17|=17$.

   $\oplus$ indicates exclusive OR (modulo-2 addition).

   min (x, y) indicates the minimum of x and y.

FOREWORD

max (x, y) indicates the maximum of x and y.

x mod y indicates the remainder after dividing x by y: x mod y = x - (y $\times \lfloor x/y \rfloor$).

$\mathrm{Re}\{x\}$ indicates the real part of x.

$\mathrm{Im}\{x\}$ indicates the imaginary part of x.

9. This Standard supports testing of mobile stations compliant with [1].

10. This Standard supports testing of mobile stations that meet the minimum standards specified in [5].

11. This Standard tests only the position location functionality of a mobile station. Testing interoperation with other services, such as voice, data or SMS, is outside of the scope of this document.

12. This Standard does not support testing mobile station cold start time to first fix requirements.

13. References in this document are to TIA/EIA-95-B. This Standard is equally applicable to TIA/EIA/IS-2000 and TIA/EIA/IS-2000-A. Except where explicit references are made to TIA/EIA/IS-2000, the reference to TIA/EIA-95-B can be converted directly to TIA/EIA/IS-2000 and TIA/EIA/IS-2000-A usage.

14. The terms “base station” and “base station simulator” are used interchangeably throughout this document, reflecting the fact that either type of equipment may be used as long as all test equipment requirements given in this Standard are satisfied.

15. Some tests in this revision specify using a physical CDMA channel that is not mandatory for IS-2000-A mobile stations. If the mobile station does not support a specified physical channel, then the equivalent IS-2000-A-only physical channel should be used instead. Specifically, the Broadcast Control Channel and Forward Command Control Channel should be used in place of the Paging Channel, the Enhanced Access Channel should be used in place of the Access Channel, and the Dedicated Control Channel should be used in place of the Traffic (Fundamental) channel.

16. For the test parameter tables, $\hat{I}_{or}$ is specified in terms of power spectral density in a Spreading Rate 1 bandwidth. For testing applicable to Spreading Rate 3, the total received power in a Spreading Rate 3 bandwidth is effectively 5 dB higher.

17. Wherever this document refers to CDMA System time in frames, it is taken to mean an integer value T such that: $T = \lfloor t/0.02 \rfloor$, where t represents System Time in seconds.

18. The tests will be performed using modulated L1 carriers; however, the specification of the signal levels is based upon an unmodulated L1 carrier, referenced to the mobile station antenna input.

REFERENCES

The following Standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the Standards indicated below. ANSI and TIA maintain registers of currently valid national Standardss published by them.

REFERENCES

1. TIA/EIA/IS-801-1, *Position Determination Service Standard for Dual-Mode Spread Spectrum Systems*, February 2001.
2. J-STD-036, *Enhanced Wireless 9-1-1 Phase 2*, June 2000.
3. TSB-100, *Wireless Network Reference Model*, July 1988.
4. TIA/EIA/IS-97-A, *Recommended Minimum Performance Standards for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Base Stations*, 2000.
5. TIA/EIA/IS-98-A, *Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Mobile Stations*, November 2000.
6. EIA/IS-19-B, *Recommended Minimum Standards for 800-MHz Cellular Subscriber Units*, June 1988.
7. TIA/EIA/IS-95-B, *Mobile Station-Base Station Compatibility Standard for Dual-Mode Spread Spectrum Systems*, March 1999.
8. TIA/EIA/IS-2000-2-A, *Physical Layer Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems*, June 2000.
9. TIA/EIA/IS-2000-3-A, *Signaling Link Access Control (LAC) Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems*, 2000.
10. TIA/EIA/IS-2000-4-A, *Upper Layer (Layer 3) Signaling Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems*, 2000.
11. TIA/EIA/IS-2000-6-A, *Analog Signaling Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems*, July 1999.
12. TIA/EIA/TSB58-C, *Administration of Parameter Value Assignments for TIA/EIA Spread Spectrum Standards*, August 1999.
13. TIA/EIA/IS-858, *Test Data Service Option (TDSO) for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems.*
14. TIA/EIA/IS-857, *Markov Service Option (MSO) for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems.*
15. TIA/EIA/IS-126-D, *Loopback Service Options (LSO) for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems.*
16. ICD-GPS-200C, *Navstar GPS Space Segment / Navigation User Interface*, September 1997.
17. DMA TR 8350.2, *Defense Mapping Agency Publication*, September 1987.
18. CFR Title 47, *Code of Federal Regulations*, October 1999.
19. FCC 00-326, CC Docket No. 94-102, *Fourth Memorandum Opinion and Order in the Matter of Revision of the Commission's Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems*, September 2000.
20. FCC OET Bulletin No. 71, *Guidelines for Testing and Verifying the Accuracy of Wireless E911 Location Systems*, April 2000.

REFERENCES

21. GPS Navstar, *Global Positioning System Standard Positioning Service Signal Specification*, June 1995

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope

This Standard details definitions, methods of measurement, and minimum performance characteristics for Position Location Capable Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) mobile stations. This Standard shares the purpose of [1] (and subsequent revisions thereof) by ensuring that a mobile station's location can be determined in any wireless system that meets the compatibility requirements of [1].

Test methods are recommended in this document; however, methods other than those recommended may suffice for the same purpose.

1.2 Terms and Definitions

2D Fix. A two-dimensional (latitude and longitude) position determination process.

3D Fix. A three-dimensional (latitude, longitude and height) position determination process.

Access Channel. A Reverse CDMA Channel used by mobile stations for communicating to the base station. The Access Channel is used for short signaling message exchanges, such as call originations, responses to pages, and registrations. The Access Channel is a slotted random access channel.

Advanced Forward Link Trilateration (AFLT). A geolocation technique that utilizes the mobile station's measured time-difference-of-arrival of radio signals from the base stations (and, possibly, other terrestrial measurements).

AFLT. See Advanced Forward Link Trilateration.

Almanac. See GPS Almanac.

Alpha. See Alpha, Beta Parameters.

Alpha, Beta Parameters. Ionospheric parameters, which allow the "L1 only" user to utilize the ionospheric model for computation of the ionospheric delay. Alpha and Beta parameters are contained in page 18 of subframe 4 of the GPS navigation message frame.

Assistance Data. The assistance data provided by the base station to the mobile station for various purposes (for example, acquisition, location calculation or sensitivity improvement).

Authentication. An algorithmic exchange procedure used by a base station to validate a mobile station's identity.

Autonomous Mobile Station. A mobile station that is capable of autonomously determining its own position without any help from the base station.

Autonomous Base Station. A base station capable of determining the location of the mobile station without requiring any cooperation from the mobile station.

Azimuth. An angle that specifies a direction in the horizontal plane, expressed in degrees measured clockwise from True North.

AWGN. Additive White Gaussian Noise.

Bad Satellite. A bad satellite is one that is unusable for position calculation. See Satellite Health.

Band Class. A set of frequency channels and a numbering scheme for these channels.

Base Station. The base station includes the transceiver equipment, Mobile Switching Center (MSC), Mobile Positioning Center (MPC), Position Determination Entity (PDE) and any Inter-Working Function (IWF) required for network connection.

Base Station Almanac. The location coordinates and reference time correction parameters for a collection of base stations in the immediate neighborhood of the mobile station (the size of the immediate neighborhood is a service provider option).

Beta. See Alpha, Beta Parameters.

bps. Bits-per-second.

C/A Code. Coarse/Acquisition code used for spectral spreading of the GPS signal.

C/A Code Chip. The interval defined by the chipping (spreading) rate of the GPS C/A code. Stated as a time interval, one chip equals approximately 977.5 ns; as a distance it is approximately 293.0 m.

C/N_0. The ratio of the unmodulated carrier signal power (C) to the power spectral density of background noise (N_0).

CDMA. See Code Division Multiple Access.

CDMA Channel. The set of channels transmitted between the base station and the mobile station within a given CDMA frequency assignment.

CDMA Code Boundary. The point in time where the system time modulo the PN code period is precisely zero.

CDMA System Time. All base station digital transmissions are referenced to a common CDMA system-wide time scale that uses the Global Positioning System (GPS) time scale, which is traceable to and synchronous with Universal Coordinated Time (UTC). GPS and UTC differ by an integer number of seconds, specifically the number of leap second corrections added to UTC since January 6, 1980. The start of CDMA System Time is January 6, 1980 00:00:00 UTC, which coincides with the start of GPS time. (See TIA/EIA/95-B Section 1.2). Note that if the CDMA baseband transmit signal is modeled as a complex impulse train passed through a symmetric non-causal filter, then the precise zero instant of system time modulo the pilot PN sequence code period is given by the midpoint between the impulse representing the last element of the pilot PN sequence and the subsequent impulse representing the first element of the pilot PN sequence. The impulse train represents the pilot PN sequence, where the impulses are separated by exactly one PN code chip. The symmetric non-causal filter represents the baseband filter shape prior to the pre-equalization filter.

Code Channel. A subchannel of a Forward CDMA Channel or Reverse CDMA Channel. Each subchannel uses an orthogonal Walsh function or quasi-orthogonal function.

Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA). A technique for spread-spectrum multiple-access digital communications that creates channels through the use of unique code sequences.

Code Phase. At a given time, the code phase is the fraction of the code period that has elapsed since the latest code boundary (GPS or CDMA).

Code Phase Search Window. The expected range of possible code phase values.

dBm. A measure of power expressed in terms of its ratio (in dB) to one milliwatt.

dBm-Hz. A measure of power spectral density. The ratio, dBm-Hz, is the power in one Hertz of bandwidth, where power is expressed in units of dBm.

dBW. A measure of power expressed in terms of its ratio (in dB) to one watt.

DGPS. Differential GPS.

Dilution of Precision. A measure of position determination accuracy that is solely a function of the geometrical layout of the reference points used in the position determination, as seen from the estimated position (for GPS, position of the satellites relative to the receiver antenna). One sigma position error is approximately the product of the value of the Dilution of Precision and the one sigma error in measured range from the mobile station to the reference points.

DOP. See Dilution of Precision.

Doppler n^{th} Order. The n^{th} order moment specifying a satellite's observed Doppler.

Doppler Search Window. The expected range of possible Doppler values.

E_b. Average energy of an information bit at the mobile station antenna input.

$\frac{E_b}{N_t}$. The ratio in dB of the combined received energy per bit to the effective noise power spectral density at the mobile station antenna input.

E_c. Average energy accumulated over one PN chip period (E_c).

$\frac{E_c}{I_{or}}$. The ratio in dB between the energy accumulated over one PN chip period (E_c) to the total transmit power spectral density.

ECEF. "Earth-Centered-Earth-Fixed". A frame of reference for specifying positions that is centered in the center of the Earth and rotates with it.

Elevation Angle. The angle between a (GPS) satellite and the horizon, expressed in degrees.

Ephemeris. The precise (high accuracy) orbital parameters of one GPS satellite, as transmitted by that satellite in GPS subframes 2 and 3.

Extended Base Station Almanac. The location coordinates and reference time correction parameters for a collection of base stations in the extended neighborhood of the mobile station (the size of the extended neighborhood is a service provider option).

Fix. The process of performing position computation.

Forward Traffic Channel. One or more code channels used to transport user and signaling traffic from the base station to the mobile station.

Frame. See GPS Navigation Message Frame.

Geolocation. The process of determining a geographic location.

GHz. Gigahertz (10^9 Hertz).

GPS. Global Positioning System.

GPS Almanac. The almanac data are a reduced-precision subset of the clock and ephemeris parameters for all satellites, as transmitted by every satellite in GPS subframes 4 and 5.

GPS Code Boundary. The point in time where the system time modulo the C/A code period is precisely zero.

GPS Navigation Message Frame. A GPS navigation message frame contains five subframes. Subframes 1 through 3 contain ephemeris and clock parameters; subframes 4 and 5 contain message and almanac parameters.

GPS Navigation Message Subframe. One of the five GPS subframes of the GPS navigation message. The subframe is 300-bits long.

GPS Navigation Message Superframe. A GPS navigation message superframe consists of 25 frames and has a duration of 12.5 minutes.

Handset-based Position Location. A position location method, where the underlying, fundamental measurements to be used in the location calculation are made at the mobile station. The location calculation itself can be performed by either the mobile station or by one or more network entities. See also Network-based Position Location.

ICD. Interface Control Document.

I_{oc}. The power spectral density of a band-limited white noise source, simulating interference from other cells or other channel interference or both, as measured at the mobile station antenna input. See also OCNS.

I_{or}. The total transmit power spectral density of the Forward CDMA Channel at the base station antenna output.

$\hat{I}_{or}$. The received power spectral density of the Forward CDMA Channel as measured at the mobile station antenna input.

IWF. InterWorking Function. A network entity enabling interactions between network elements, such as interactions between an MSC and a landline function. The IWF usually performs protocol conversions as its primary function.

kHz. Kilohertz (10^3 Hertz).

Legacy Terminal. A mobile station that does not support the position determination techniques described in Reference [1].

Location. The terms “location” and “position” are used interchangeably throughout this document. In this respect, the definition of the term differs from the historic use of location in wireless systems to identify the mobile’s current serving system. See Position.

LSB. Least Significant Bit.

Mean Input Power. The total received calorimetric power measured in a specified bandwidth at the antenna input, including all internal and external signal and noise sources.

Mean Output Power. The total transmitted calorimetric power measured in a specified bandwidth at the antenna output when the transmitter is active.

MHz. Megahertz (10^6 Hertz).

MPC. Mobile Positioning Center: The network entity that serves as the point of interface of the wireless network for the exchange of geographic position information.

Mobile Station (MS). A station that communicates with the base station.

Mobile Station Originated Message. A message originating from a mobile station.

Mobile Station Terminated Message. A message received by a mobile station.

Mobile Switching Center (MSC). A configuration of equipment that provides cellular radio-telephone service. Also called the Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO).

ms. Millisecond (10^{-3} second).

MS. See Mobile Station.

MSB. Most Significant Bit.

MSC. See Mobile Switching Center.

Navigation Message Bits. The message bits (50 bits-per-second) transmitted by GPS satellites, containing the satellite clock, ephemeris, almanac and other parameters.

N_0. The effective inband noise or interference power spectral density.

N_t. The effective noise power spectral density at the mobile station antenna input.

N/A. Not applicable.

Network-based Position Location. A position location method, where the underlying, fundamental measurements to be used in the location calculation are made by the terrestrial network, typically by one or more base stations. See also Handset-based Position Location.

ns. Nanosecond (10^{-9} second).

N/S. Not specified.

OCNS. See Orthogonal Channel Noise Simulator.

OCNS E_c. Average energy per PN chip for the OCNS.

$\frac{\text{OCNS } E_c}{I_{or}}$. The ratio of the average transmit energy per PN chip for the OCNS to the total transmit power spectral density.

Orthogonal Channel Noise Simulator. A hardware mechanism used to simulate the users on the other orthogonal channels of a Forward CDMA Channel.

Paging Channel (PCH). A code channel in a Forward CDMA Channel used for transmission of control information and pages from a base station to a mobile station.

PDE. See Position Determination Entity.

Pilot Channel. An unmodulated, direct-sequence spread spectrum signal transmitted by a CDMA base station or mobile station. A pilot channel provides a phase reference for coherent demodulation and may provide a means for signal strength comparisons between base stations for determining when to handoff.

Pilot E_C. Average energy per PN chip for the Pilot Channel.

Pilot $\frac{E_c}{I_o}$. The ratio of the pilot energy per chip, E_C, to the total received power spectral density (noise and signals).

$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_{or}}$. The ratio of the average transmit energy per PN chip for the Pilot Channel to the total transmit power spectral density.

Pilot Phase Offset. The time difference measured at the mobile station between the earliest arriving useable multipath component of a pilot and the mobile station system time reference. The AFLT technique is based primarily on Pilot Phase Offset data.

Pilot PN Sequence. A pair of modified maximal length PN sequences used to spread the Forward CDMA Channel and the Reverse CDMA Channel. Different base stations are identified by different pilot PN sequence offsets.

PN. Pseudonoise.

PN Chip. One bit in the PN sequence.

PN Offset. The PN offset measured in units of 64 PN chips of a pilot, relative to the zero-offset pilot PN sequence.

PN Sequence. Pseudonoise sequence. A periodic binary sequence.

Position. The geographic position of the mobile station expressed in latitude and longitude and height.

Position Determination Entity (PDE). A network entity that manages the position or geographic location determination of the mobile station.

ppb. Parts-per-billion.

Pseudodoppler. The measured Doppler frequency shift in the signal received from the GPS satellite. Since the satellite and receiver clock drifts are included, it is referred to as pseudodoppler.

Pseudorange. The measured range (in GPS chips) from the observed satellite to the GPS receiver antenna. Since the satellite and receiver clock biases are included, it is referred to as pseudorange.

Push. An unsolicited response.

PRN Number. The GPS PRN signal number as defined in ICD-GPS-200C, table 3-I.

Reference Bit Boundary. A boundary between two 20-ms GPS bit intervals chosen as the reference point for code phases.

Reverse Traffic Channel. A traffic channel on which data and signaling are transmitted from a mobile station to a base station.

RMS. Root of Mean Square.

s. Second.

Satellite Clock Correction. Bits nine through 24 of word eight, bits one through 24 of word nine, and bits one through 22 of word ten in GPS subframe one contain the parameters needed by the user for apparent satellite clock correction (t_{oc}, a_{f2}, a_{f1}, a_{f0}).

Satellite Health. Satellite health is the information identifying a satellite as usable for position calculation.

Sensitivity. The minimum level (dBm) of received GPS signal at a mobile station that allows the determination of the geolocation of the mobile station.

Serving Frequency. The CDMA frequency on which a mobile station is currently communicating with one or more base stations.

Subframe. See GPS Navigation Message Subframe.

Superframe. See GPS Navigation Message Superframe.

SV. Space Vehicle: A way of referring to one of the GPS satellites.

Time of Arrival. The time occurrence, as measured at the mobile station antenna input, of the earliest arriving usable multipath component of the signal.

Traffic Channel. A communication path between a mobile station and a base station used for user and signaling traffic. The term Traffic Channel implies a Forward Traffic Channel and Reverse Traffic Channel pair. See also Forward Traffic Channel and Reverse Traffic Channel.

Unsolicited Response. A response element that is issued in the absence of the corresponding request element.

Walsh Function. One of 2^N time orthogonal binary functions (note that the functions are orthogonal after mapping '0' to 1 and '1' to -1).

Weighting Factor. Weighting factor is a weight applied to the GPS measurement as part of a Weighted Least Squares Filter (WLSF) implementation of the navigation algorithm.

WGS-84. World Geodetic System - 1984**.**

WGS-84 Reference Ellipsoid. Worldwide datum reference system defining the surface of the Earth (note: Supersedes WGS-72); i.e., the standard physical model of the Earth used for GPS applications. Ellipsoid reference models are location-specific and may be obtained from Defense Mapping Agency publication DMA TR 8350.2 (September 30, 1987).

WLSF. Weighted Least Squares Filter navigation algorithm.

1.3 General Test Procedures

The mobile station tests presented in this Standard support various position location technologies that use an implementation compliant with [1]. Only the tests that are applicable to the technology supported by the mobile station under testing should be performed.

All applicable tests shall be performed at least once. Test results will be recorded real-time with all actual parametric performance logged where applicable.

1.4 Test Modes

Based on the position location call flows between the serving base station and the mobile station during the tests, the following four test modes are defined:

1. Position Location Test Mode 1: This test mode is used for testing position location operation when the mobile station originates a position location session[1] on the Access Channel. Parts of the subsequent messaging related to the position location session may be carried out on a dedicated channel using Location Service Option (Service Option 35 or 36).

2. Position Location Test Mode 2: This test mode is used for testing position location operation when the mobile station originates a position location session on a dedicated channel. This test mode is entered by setting up a call using Voice Service Option or Location Service Option (Service Option 35 or 36).

3. Position Location Test Mode 3: This test mode is used for testing position location operation when the base station originates a position location session on the Paging Channel. Parts of the subsequent messaging related to the position location session may be carried out on a dedicated channel using Location Service Option (Service Option 35 or 36).

4. Position Location Test Mode 4: This test mode is used for testing position location operation when the base station originates a position location session on a dedicated channel. This test mode is entered by setting up a call using a Voice Service Option supported by the mobile station or Location Service Option (Service Option 35 or 36).

Position Location Test Modes 1 and 2 are only applied to mobile stations that support mobile originated position location sessions.

For the description of the applicable call flows see Section 5.8.2.

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[1] Note: The origination of the position location session, in general, is independent of the call origination. A position location session can, for example, be initiated by the PDE during a voice call, which had been originated by the mobile station. The initiator of the position location session is defined as the entity that sends the first *Position Determination Data Message*.

1.5 Tolerances

1.5.1 CDMA System Parameter Tolerances

CDMA parameters are specified in [7]. All parameters indicated in Sections 2, 3 and 4 are exact, unless an explicit tolerance is stated.

1.5.2 Measurement Tolerances

Unless otherwise specified, a measurement tolerance, including the tolerance of the measurement equipment, of ±10% is assumed.

1.6 Measurement Data Evaluation

The minimum standards presented in this document describe tolerances applicable to numerical parameter values returned by the mobile station. The specified tolerance value types are summarized in Table 1.6-1.

Table 1.6-1 Summary of Test Evaluation Parameters

Name of Parameter	Description
T_1	Time limit for returning *Provide MS Information*
N	Minimum number of required parameter values
T_2	Time limit for returning the N parameter values
σ_1	Maximum error level corresponding to the 67% point
σ_2	Maximum error level corresponding to the 95% point
δ	Required confidence level for probability estimate
R_1	Lower limit for normalized RMS
R_2	Upper limit for normalized RMS

Detailed description of the values listed in Table 1.6-1 is given in Sections 1.6.1 through 1.6.2.2.

1.6.1 Evaluation of the Measurement Yield

Unless otherwise noted, the following general procedures apply:

1. A given test consists of a series of independent measurements.[2]

2. A measurement is declared a success if the mobile station returns at least N instances of a designated parameter type within time period T_2, where both N and T_2 are specified for each test. The designated parameter type is LAT/LONG in the *Provide Location Response* message, SV_CODE_PH_WH/SV_CODE_PH_FR in the *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* message, and PILOT_PN_PHASE in the *Provide Pilot Phase Measurement* message.[3] A measurement is declared a failure if the mobile station returns M parameters, with $M < N$, within time period T_2. The start of time period T_2 is set as follows:

   - For Position Location Test Modes 1 and 2, the start of the time period is at the occurrence of the action evoking the position location session origination by the mobile station. (For example, pressing the last key in the sequence to start an emergency call.)
   - For Position Location Test Modes 3 and 4, the start of the time period is at the end of the transmission of the message containing the measurement request by the base station.

3. The designated parameter values returned by the mobile station, for which the mobile station indicated an error, are not counted towards N. See Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 for the list of error indications.

4. If the mobile station returns redundant information during a single measurement, i.e. it returns more than one LAT/LONG parameter, or it returns more than one SV_CODE_PH_WH/SV_CODE_PH_FR parameter for the same satellite, or it returns more than one PILOT_PN_PHASE parameter for the same pilot, then only the first parameter for which the mobile station didn't indicate an error will be counted towards N.

1.6.2 Evaluation of the returned parameters

The performance tests described in this document (i.e. all tests other than the protocol tests) require carrying out a statistical analysis of the parameter values returned by the mobile station. The statistical analysis is performed for each parameter type separately, on

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[2] In this document, 'measurement', when used in the context of position location, means the process that normally leads to obtaining a single position fix. The parameters returned by the mobile station during the course of a measurement (satellite code phase values, for example) themselves are not called measurements; they are called parameters or parameter values instead.

[3] Note: When the values LAT and LONG are returned, then they are returned together by the mobile station and they are evaluated jointly by the procedures described in this document. For this reason, they are considered to be a single parameter. The same statement holds for values SV_CODE_PH_WH and SV_CODE_PH_FR.

a subset of the returned values. The following will apply to the construction of these subsets:

- The parameter values returned by the mobile station, for which the mobile station indicated an error, are excluded from the statistical evaluation. See Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 for the list of error indications.
- If the mobile station returns redundant information during a single measurement, i.e. it returns more than one *Provide Location Response*, or it returns more than one satellite code phase record for the same satellite in *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages, or it returns more than one pilot phase record for the same pilot in *Provide Pilot Phase Measurement* messages, then only the first message/record, for which the mobile station didn't indicate an error, will be included in the statistical evaluation. See Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 for the list of error indications.
- The parameters returned by the mobile station after the expiration of specified time period T_2, will be excluded from the evaluation.
- If the mobile station returns more than N non-redundant parameters (i.e. parameters corresponding to distinct satellites or base stations) within time period T_2, then all the returned parameters that have no error indications will be included in the evaluation. See Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 for the list of error indications.

1.6.2.1 Evaluation with σ_1, σ_2 Type Tests

For all tested data fields, except for the returned RMS error estimate, a σ_1, σ_2 type test is performed. The σ_1, σ_2 type test comprises the following steps:

1. For each returned parameter, in each measurement, a non-negative error value ε is determined. The calculation of this error value for successful measurements is described in Section 1.6.2.1.1. For failed measurements, where M valid parameters were returned within time period T_2, with $M < N$, ε is set to any value greater than σ_2 for each of the $N-M$ missing parameters, where σ_2 is the 95% point defined below.
2. If the mobile station returns parameter values corresponding to satellite or base station signals that were not simulated during the measurement, then for those parameters, the error is set to any value greater than σ_2, where σ_2 is the 95% point defined below.
3. The mobile station is declared compliant with the minimum standard if the collected measurement results establish $P(\varepsilon < \sigma_1) > 0.67$ and $P(\varepsilon < \sigma_2) > 0.95$ with confidence level of at least δ, for all tested parameter types; where threshold levels σ_1 and σ_2 and confidence level δ are specified for each parameter type for a given test. See Annex C for the description of the recommended method of statistical evaluation.

Hereinafter, the test method described in this paragraph will be called a σ_1, σ_2 type test.

1.6.2.1.1 Error Calculation

Unless specified otherwise, error ε is calculated as the absolute value of the difference between the returned parameter value and the true parameter value. Whenever a given parameter represents a vector (for example, horizontal position), the absolute value of the vector difference is taken. True parameter value, in this context, means a best estimate of the physical parameter value observable by the mobile station. The true value can be generated by interpolating between reference data sample points provided by the test equipment (for example, recorded reference SV-to-user range provided by the GPS simulator). Alternatively, the true value can be independently computed with an appropriate algorithm, based on the test scenario parameters. These or other methods for determining the true value are acceptable provided that all test equipment requirements listed in Section 5 of this Standard are met.

The returned numerical measurement values and corresponding error indications are listed in Table 1.6.2.1.1-1. Further value type specific details of the error calculation are given in Notes 1 through 5 following Table 1.6.2.1.1-1.

Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 Returned Measurement Values and Corresponding Error Indications

MS Response	Name of Field	Notes	Error Indication
Provide Pseudorange Measurement	SV_CODE_PH_WH	See Note 1 below	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER = ’111111’
	SV_CODE_PH_FR		
	PS_DOPPLER	See Note 2 below	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER = ’111111’
	SV_CNO	See Note 3 below	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER = ’111111’
Provide Pilot Phase Measurement	PILOT_PN_PHASE	See Note 4 below	RMS_ERR_PHASE = ’111111’
	REF_PILOT_STRENGTH	See Note 3 below	RMS_ERR_PHASE = ’111111’
	TOTAL_RX_POWER	See Note 3 below	RMS_ERR_PHASE = ’111111’
	PILOT_STRENGTH	See Note 3 below	RMS_ERR_PHASE = ’111111’
Provide Location Response	LAT	See Note 5 below	LOC_UNCRTNTY_A = ’11110’ or ‘11111’ or LOC_UNCRTNTY_P = ’11110’ or ‘11111’
	LONG		

Notes for Table 1.6.2.1.1-1:

1. Satellite code phase values with error indications are discarded (see Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 for the list of error indications). Absolute and relative satellite code phase errors[4] are calculated as follows:

   - The absolute satellite code phase error $\delta_{i,j}$ is obtained as $\delta_{i,j} = \left| e_{i,j} \right|$, where $e_{i,j}$ is defined as[5] $e_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \rho_{i,j} + 1023, \text{ if } \rho_{i,j} < -511 \\ \rho_{i,j} - 1023, \text{ if } \rho_{i,j} > 511 \\ \rho_{i,j} \quad , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$, with $\rho_{i,j}$ calculated as $\rho_{i,j} = \hat{r}_{i,j} - r_j(t_i) - C_{GPS} \cdot (\frac{MSTO_i}{16 \cdot C_{CDMA}} + \Delta T)$, where C_{GPS}=1.023 Mcps is the GPS C/A code chip rate, C_{CDMA}=1.2288 Mcps is the CDMA chip rate, i is the measurement index, j is the satellite index, $\hat{r}_{i,j}$ is the satellite code phase value returned by the mobile station and $r_j(t_i)$ is the true satellite code phase value at GPS time t_i, where t_i is derived from the returned TIME_REF field (expressed in CDMA system time) corresponding to the measurement; $MSTO_i$ is the value of the MOB_SYS_T_OFFSET field reported by the mobile station for the i^{th} measurement, and ΔT is the independently measured base station to GPS simulator timing offset (see Section 5.6). Note: An advance in base station system time relative to GPS simulator system time is represented by a positive ΔT value. If OFFSET_INCL is set to '0' by the mobile station, then $MSTO_i = 0$ assignment is used. Note: ΔT shown in the equation above represents a correction for a certain type of test equipment inaccuracy. Other inaccuracies (for example, unequal cable length connecting the mobile station to the GPS simulator and the base station) may be corrected for in a similar fashion. However, if any or all of these corrections were already applied as part of the determination of the true parameter value, then those corrections shall not be applied here.

   - The relative satellite code phase error $\delta'_{i,j}$ is obtained as $\delta'_{i,j} = \left| \tilde{e}_{i,j} \right|$, where $\tilde{e}_{i,j}$ is calculated as $\tilde{e}_{i,j} = e_{i,j} - \bar{e}_i$, where the $e_{i,j}$ are obtained as explained above, and $\bar{e}_i$ is the error mean, calculated as $\bar{e}_i = \frac{1}{l_i} \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} e_{i,j}$, where l_i is the number of satellite code phase values returned by the mobile station for the i^{th} measurement.

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[4] The absolute satellite code phase error is indicative of positioning performance when the PDE augments GPS measurements with network measurements; while the relative satellite code phase error is indicative of positioning performance otherwise. This distinction is not related to the mobile station's AFLT or Hybrid capability.

[5] Note: This definition accommodates for the periodic nature of the GPS C/A code. The C/A code sequence has a period of 2^{10}-1= 1023 chips.

2. Pseudo Doppler values with error indications are discarded (see Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 for the list of error indications). The pseudo Doppler error $\gamma'_{i,j}$ is obtained as $\gamma'_{i,j} = \left|\tilde{d}_{i,j}\right|$, where $\tilde{d}_{i,j}$ is calculated as $\tilde{d}_{i,j} = d_{i,j} - \bar{d}_i$, where $d_{i,j}$ is the difference between the returned pseudo Doppler value and the true Doppler value at time t_i, where t_i is derived from the returned TIME_REF field corresponding to the measurement; and $\bar{d}_i$ is the error mean, calculated as $\bar{d}_i = \frac{1}{l_i}\sum_{j=1}^{l_i} d_{i,j}$, where l_i is the number of pseudo Doppler values returned by the mobile station for the i^{th} measurement.

3. Signal-to-noise ratio and signal strength values with error indications are discarded (see Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 for the list of error indications). Signal-to-noise ratio and signal strength estimation errors are obtained as the absolute value of the difference between the reported value and the true value, both expressed in units given by the corresponding field definition of [1].

4. Pilot phase values with error indications are discarded (see Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 for the list of error indications). The pilot phase error $\mu_{i,j}$ is obtained as $\mu_{i,j} = \left|m_{i,j}\right|$, where $m_{i,j}$ is defined as[6] $m_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \zeta_{i,j} + 2^{15}, \text{ if } \zeta_{i,j} < -2^{14} \\ \zeta_{i,j} - 2^{15}, \text{ if } \zeta_{i,j} > 2^{14} \\ \zeta_{i,j}, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$, with $\zeta_{i,j}$ calculated as $\zeta_{i,j} = \hat{p}_{i,j} - p_j(t_i) - MSTO_i/16 - C_{CDMA} \cdot \Delta T_j$, where C_{CDMA}=1.2288 Mcps is the CDMA chip rate, i is the measurement index, j is the base station index, $\hat{p}_{i,j}$ is the pilot phase value returned by the mobile station and $p_j(t_i)$ is the true pilot phase value at time t_i, where t_i is the timestamp derived from the TIME_REF_MS field value for the i^{th} measurement; $MSTO_i$ is the value of the MOB_SYS_T_OFFSET field reported by the mobile station for the i^{th} measurement, and ΔT_j is the independently measured timing offset between base station j (whose pilot phase is being reported) and the serving base station (see Section 5.4.2). Note: An advance in base station system time relative to the serving base station system time is represented by a positive ΔT_j value. If OFFSET_INCL is set to '0' by the mobile station, then $MSTO_i = 0$ assignment is used. Note: ΔT_j shown in the equation above represents a correction for a certain type of test equipment inaccuracy. Other inaccuracies (for example, unequal cable length connecting the mobile station to the different base stations) may be corrected for in a

[6] Note: This definition accommodates for the periodic nature of the CDMA pilot PN code. The pilot PN code sequence has a period of 2^{15}= 32768 chips.

similar fashion. However, if any or all of these corrections were already applied as part of the determination of the true parameter value, then those corrections shall not be applied here.

5. Returned horizontal position values corresponding to Latitude and Longitude values which were indicated as erroneous by the mobile station according to Table 1.6.2.1.1-1 are not counted towards *N* and are discarded from the statistical evaluation. A horizontal position error is calculated as the absolute value of the difference vector between the reported and the nominal 2D positions, all expressed in units of 1m.

1.6.2.2 Evaluation of the Returned RMS Error Estimates

The RMS error estimate returned by the mobile station is evaluated as follows:

1. All returned values for a given parameter type (satellite code phase or pilot phase), excluding the values for which there was an error indication, are collected during the i^{th} measurement to give $x_{i,1}, x_{i,2}, \Lambda, x_{i,l_i}$, where l_i is the total number of valid parameter values (satellite code phase or pilot phase) returned by the mobile station during the i^{th} measurement.

2. For each value $x_{i,j}$, an error value $\eta_{i,j}$ is calculated. For satellite code phase values, $\eta_{i,j}$ is assigned as $\eta_{i,j} = \tilde{e}_{i,j}$, while for pilot phase values, $\eta_{i,j}$ is assigned as $\eta_{i,j} = m_{i,j}$, where the $\tilde{e}_{i,j}$ and $m_{i,j}$ are calculated according to the description in Section 1.6.2.1.1.

3. For each $\eta_{i,j}$, $\tilde{\eta}_{i,j}$ is calculated as $\tilde{\eta}_{i,j} = \eta_{i,j} - \overline{\eta}$, where $\overline{\eta}$ is the mean, calculated as $\overline{\eta} = \frac{1}{K}\sum_{i=1}^{K}\left(\frac{1}{l_i}\sum_{j=1}^{l_i}\eta_{i,j}\right)$, where K is the total number of measurements.

4. Each error value $\tilde{\eta}_{i,j}$ is normalized[7] by dividing it with the corresponding RMS error estimate $RMS_{i,j}$, returned by the mobile station, to get $\eta'_{i,j} = \frac{\tilde{\eta}_{i,j}}{RMS_{i,j}}$. The returned RMS error estimate values and the corresponding error indications are listed in Table 1.6.2.2-1.

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[7] Note: The resulting random variable $\eta'_{i,j}$ would have unit variance with a perfect returned RMS error estimate.

Table 1.6.2.2-1 Returned RMS Error Estimate Values and Corresponding Error Indications

MS Response	Name of Field	Error Indication
Provide Pseudorange Measurement	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER = '111111'
Provide Pilot Phase Measurement	RMS_ERR_PHASE	RMS_ERR_PHASE = '111111'

5. The average normalized RMS error R is calculated as $R = \frac{1}{K}\sum_{i=1}^{K}\left(\frac{1}{l_i}\sum_{j=1}^{l_i}\eta_{i,j}'^{\,2}\right)$.

The mobile station is declared compliant with the minimum standard if $R_1 \le R \le R_2$ is satisfied, where threshold levels R_1 and R_2 are specified for each test.

2 GPS MINIMUM STANDARDS

The tests described in this section shall be performed for GPS capable mobile stations. GPS capable mobile stations may return *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages or *Provide Location Response* messages. For a mobile station that is capable of returning *Provide Pseudorange Mesaurement* messages, the parameter fields of that message will be tested. For a mobile station that is capable of returning *Provide Location Response* messages, the parameter fields of that message will be tested. The following comments apply to all GPS test cases:

- The serving base station pilot PN offset corresponds directly to PILOT_PN in the *Sync Channel Message* and to REF_PN in the PDE simulator GPS assistance messages.
- The serving base station power is set to $\hat{I}_{or}$= -70 dBm.
- The simulated locations (not the actual physical locations) of the mobile station and the serving base station are as follows: In the stationary and protocol tests, the serving base station is due north from the mobile station at a distance of $5/\sqrt{3}$ km. In the moving scenario test, the mobile station's trajectory is circular in the horizontal plane, with a radius of 1 km centered at the serving base station location. See Annex B for detailed location data.

2.1 GPS Performance Standards

The performance standards described in this section set a minimum acceptable level of accuracy for the GPS based measurements returned by the mobile station under various test conditions.

2.1.1 Stationary Location Tests

In stationary location tests, the signal environment is set such that a stationary mobile station location is simulated.

2.1.1.1 GPS Accuracy Test

2.1.1.1.1 Definition

The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to obtain precise GPS measurements under favorable signal conditions and good satellite geometry. The GPS simulator shall provide high SNR signals representing eight satellites with HDOP less than 1.6. Note that the GPS assistance provided by the serving base station is not limited to eight satellites during this test. A sequence of independent measurements is carried out. In each measurement, the mobile station shall return a *Provide Location Response* message if the mobile station is capable of location computation; or it shall return one or more *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation. The test may be stopped when the required confidence levels are met for all tested parameters.

2.1.1.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a base station simulator and a GPS simulator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-1.
2. For each band class that the mobile station supports, configure the mobile station to operate in that band class and perform steps 3 through 13.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B.
5. Set the GPS simulator output levels according to Table 2.1.1.1.2-1. Satellites not listed in Table 2.1.1.1.2-1 shall not be simulated.

Table 2.1.1.1.2-1 Satellite Signal Levels for the GPS Accuracy Test

Satellite PRN Number	Signal Level (dBm/2 MHz)	C/No (dB-Hz)
3, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 29, 31	-130	44

6. Measure and record the time offset between the base station and the GPS simulator time base (see Section 5.6).
7. Repeat Steps 8 through 13.
8. Power up the mobile station.
9. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
10. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
11. Initiate a Test Mode 4 session.
12. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
13. Power down the mobile station.

2.1.1.1.3 Minimum Standard

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 2.1.1.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 2.1.1.1.3-1 Minimum Standards for the GPS Accuracy Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Error Limit	Limit Value
Provide MS Information	N/A	T_1	750 ms
Provide Pseudorange Measurement	SV_CODE_PH_WH SV_CODE_PH_FR	N	4
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1 (relative)	0.05 GPS chips
		σ_2 (relative)	0.15 GPS chips
		δ (relative)	90 %
		σ_1 (absolute)	0.22 GPS chips
		σ_2 (absolute)	0.32 GPS chips
		δ (absolute)	90 %
	PS_DOPPLER	σ_1	30 Hz
		σ_2	50 Hz
		δ	90 %
	SV_CNO	σ_1	4 dB-Hz
		σ_2	6 dB-Hz
		δ	90 %
	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER	R_1	0
		R_2	3
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1	25 m
		σ_2	75 m
		δ	90 %

2.1.1.2 GPS Dynamic Range Test

2.1.1.2.1 Definition

The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to obtain precise GPS measurements under variable (strong to weak) signal conditions while stationary. The test covers signal strength ranging from -125 dBm to –146 dBm. The GPS simulator shall provide signals representing eight satellites with HDOP less than 1.6. Note that the GPS assistance provided by the serving base station is not limited to eight satellites during this test. A sequence of independent measurements is carried out. In each measurement, the mobile station shall return a *Provide Location Response* message if the mobile station is capable of location computation; or it shall return one or more *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation. The test may be stopped when the required confidence levels are met for all tested parameters.

2.1.1.2.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a base station simulator and a GPS simulator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-1.
2. For each band class that the mobile station supports, configure the mobile station to operate in that band class and perform steps 3 through 13.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B.
5. Set the GPS simulator output levels according to Table 2.1.1.2.2-1. Satellites not listed in Table 2.1.1.2.2-1 shall not be simulated.

Table 2.1.1.2.2-1 Satellite Signal Levels for the GPS Dynamic Range Test

Satellite PRN Number	Signal Level (dBm/2 MHz)	C/No (dB-Hz)
3	-125	49
14	-128	46
15	-131	43
17	-134	40
18	-137	37
21	-140	34
29	-143	31
31	-146	28

6. Measure and record the time offset between the base station and the GPS simulator time base (see Section 5.6).
7. Repeat Steps 8 through 13.

8. Power up the mobile station.
9. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
10. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
11. Initiate a Test Mode 4 session.
12. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
13. Power down the mobile station.

2.1.1.2.3 Minimum Standard

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 2.1.1.2.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 2.1.1.2.3-1 Minimum Standards for the GPS Dynamic Range Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Error Limit	Limit Value
Provide MS Information	N/A	T_1	750 ms
Provide Pseudorange Measurement	SV_CODE_PH_WH SV_CODE_PH_FR	N	8
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1 (relative)	0.1 GPS chips
		σ_2 (relative)	0.3 GPS chips
		δ (relative)	90 %
		σ_1 (absolute)	0.3 GPS chips
		σ_2 (absolute)	0.6 GPS chips
		δ (absolute)	90 %
	PS_DOPPLER	σ_1	40 Hz
		σ_2	80 Hz
		δ	90 %
	SV_CNO	σ_1	4 dB-Hz
		σ_2	6 dB-Hz
		δ	90 %
	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER	R_1	0
		R_2	3
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1	50 m
		σ_2	150 m
		δ	90 %

2.1.1.3 GPS Sensitivity Test

2.1.1.3.1 Definition

The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to obtain GPS measurements under weak satellite signal conditions. The GPS simulator shall provide low SNR signals representing four satellites with HDOP less than 2.1. Note that the GPS assistance provided by the serving base station is not limited to four satellites during this test. A sequence of independent measurements is carried out. In each measurement, the mobile station shall return a *Provide Location Response* message if the mobile station is capable of location computation; or it shall return one or more *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation. The test may be stopped when the required confidence levels are met for all tested parameters.

2.1.1.3.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a base station simulator and a GPS simulator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-1.
2. For each band class that the mobile station supports, configure the mobile station to operate in that band class and perform steps 3 through 13.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B.
5. Set the GPS simulator output levels according to Table 2.1.1.3.2-1. Satellites not listed in Table 2.1.1.3.2-1 shall not be simulated.

Table 2.1.1.3.2-1 Satellite Signal Levels for the GPS Sensitivity Test

Satellite PRN Number	Signal Level (dBm/2 MHz)	C/No (dB-Hz)
14, 17, 21, 31	-147	27

6. Measure and record the time offset between the base station and the GPS simulator time base (see Section 5.6).
7. Repeat Steps 8 through 13.
8. Power up the mobile station.
9. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
10. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
11. Initiate a Test Mode 4 session.
12. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
13. Power down the mobile station.

2.1.1.3.3 Minimum Standard

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 2.1.1.3.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 2.1.1.3.3-1 Minimum Standards for the GPS Sensitivity Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Error Limit	Limit Value
Provide MS Information	N/A	T_1	750 ms
Provide Pseudorange Measurement	SV_CODE_PH_WH SV_CODE_PH_FR	N	4
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1 (relative)	0.11 GPS chips
		σ_2 (relative)	0.33 GPS chips
		δ (relative)	90 %
		σ_1 (absolute)	0.31 GPS chips
		σ_2 (absolute)	0.63 GPS chips
		δ (absolute)	90 %
	PS_DOPPLER	σ_1	40 Hz
		σ_2	80 Hz
		δ	90 %
	SV_CNO	σ_1	4 dB-Hz
		σ_2	6 dB-Hz
		δ	90 %
	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER	R_1	0
		R_2	3
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1	60 m
		σ_2	180 m
		δ	90 %

2.1.1.4 GPS Multipath Accuracy Test

2.1.1.4.1 Definition

The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to obtain precise GPS measurements under a simple, two-ray GPS multipath environment and good satellite geometry. The GPS simulator shall provide signals representing a total of five satellites with HDOP less than 1.7. Two separate GPS signals shall be produced for three of the five GPS satellites being simulated and presented to the mobile station under test, one representing an attenuated, direct path and one representing a higher amplitude, delayed multipath signal. Note: During this test, the GPS assistance provided by the serving base station is not limited to five satellites. A sequence of independent measurements is carried out. In each measurement, the mobile station shall return a *Provide Location Response* message if the mobile station is capable of location computation; or it shall return one or more *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation. The test may be stopped when the required confidence levels are met for all tested parameters.

2.1.1.4.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a base station simulator and a GPS simulator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-1.
2. For each band class that the mobile station supports, configure the mobile station to operate in that band class and perform steps 3 through 13.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B. Note: The Doppler shift of the multipath signal relative to the direct signal shall be a maximum of 0.5 Hz.
5. Set the GPS simulator output levels according to Table 2.1.1.4.2-1. Satellites not listed in Table 2.1.1.4.2-1 shall not be simulated.

Table 2.1.1.4.2-1 Satellite Signal Levels for the GPS Multipath Accuracy Test

Satellite PRN Number	Signal Level (dBm/2 MHz)	C/No (dB-Hz)	Delay (GPS Chips)
14, 17, 18	-144	30	0
14, 17, 18	-141	33	2
21, 31	-141	33	0

6. Measure and record the time offset between the base station and the GPS simulator time base (see Section 5.6).

7. Repeat Steps 8 through 13.
8. Power up the mobile station.
9. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
10. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
11. Initiate a Test Mode 4 session.
12. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
13. Power down the mobile station.

2.1.1.4.3 Minimum Standard

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 2.1.1.4.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 2.1.1.4.3-1 Minimum Standards for the GPS Multipath Accuracy Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Error Limit	Limit Value
Provide MS Information	N/A	T_1	750 ms
Provide Pseudorange Measurement	SV_CODE_PH_WH SV_CODE_PH_FR	N	4
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1 (relative)	0.15 GPS chips
		σ_2 (relative)	0.45 GPS chips
		δ (relative)	90 %
		σ_1 (absolute)	0.35 GPS chips
		σ_2 (absolute)	0.65 GPS chips
		δ (absolute)	90 %
	PS_DOPPLER	σ_1	35 Hz
		σ_2	70 Hz
		δ	90 %
	SV_CNO	σ_1	4 dB-Hz
		σ_2	6 dB-Hz
		δ	90 %
	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER	R_1	0
		R_2	3
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1	75 m
		σ_2	225 m
		δ	90 %

2.1.2 Moving Scenario Test

2.1.2.1 Moving Scenario GPS Accuracy Test

2.1.2.1.1 Definition

The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to obtain precise GPS measurements under favorable signal conditions, when the mobile station is in motion. The mobile station's trajectory is circular in the horizontal plane, with a radius of 1 km. The mobile station's speed is constant at 100 km/h. The GPS simulator shall provide high SNR signals representing eight satellites with HDOP less than 1.6. Note that the GPS assistance provided by the serving base station is not limited to eight satellites during this test. A sequence of independent measurements is carried out. In each measurement, the mobile station shall return a *Provide Location Response* message if the mobile station is capable of location computation; or it shall return one or more *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation. The test may be stopped when the required confidence levels are met for all tested parameters.

2.1.2.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a base station simulator and a GPS simulator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-1.
2. For each band class that the mobile station supports, configure the mobile station to operate in that band class and perform steps 3 through 13.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B.
5. Set the GPS simulator output levels according to Table 2.1.2.1.2-1. Satellites not listed in Table 2.1.2.1.2-1 shall not be simulated.

Table 2.1.2.1.2-1 Satellite Signal Levels for the Moving Scenario GPS Accuracy Test

Satellite PRN Number	Signal Level (dBm/2 MHz)	C/No (dB-Hz)
3, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 29, 31	-130	44

6. Measure and record the time offset between the base station and the GPS simulator time base (see Section 5.6).
7. Repeat Steps 8 through 13.
8. Power up the mobile station.

9. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
10. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
11. Initiate a Test Mode 4 session.
12. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
13. Power down the mobile station.

2.1.2.1.3 Minimum Standard

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 2.1.2.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 2.1.2.1.3-1 Minimum Standards for the Moving Scenario GPS Accuracy Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Error Limit	Limit Value
Provide MS Information	N/A	T_1	750 ms
Provide Pseudorange Measurement	SV_CODE_PH_WH SV_CODE_PH_FR	N	4
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1 (relative)	0.07 GPS chips
		σ_2 (relative)	0.22 GPS chips
		δ (relative)	90 %
		σ_1 (absolute)	0.4 GPS chips
		σ_2 (absolute)	0.7 GPS chips
		δ (absolute)	90 %
	PS_DOPPLER	σ_1	35 Hz
		σ_2	70 Hz
		δ	90 %
	SV_CNO	σ_1	4 dB-Hz
		σ_2	6 dB-Hz
		δ	90 %
	PS_RANGE_RMS_ER	R_1	0
		R_2	3
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1	35 m
		σ_2	105 m
		δ	90 %

2.2 GPS Protocol Tests

The protocol tests presented in this section shall be performed if the tests listed in Section 3.3 of this document (AFLT Protocol Tests) are not performed.

2.2.1 GPS Position Location Session on the Paging Channel Test

2.2.1.1 Definition

The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to operate in a mode when the base station initiates a position location session on the Paging Channel.

2.2.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a base station simulator and a GPS simulator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-1.
2. Configure the mobile station to operate in a band class it supports.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B.
5. Set the GPS simulator output levels according to Table 2.2.1.2-1. Satellites not listed in Table 2.2.1.2-1 shall not be simulated.

Table 2.2.1.2-1 Satellite Signal Levels for the Protocol Tests

Satellite PRN Number	Signal Level (dBm/2 MHz)	C/No (dB-Hz)
3, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 29, 31	-130	44

6. Power up the mobile station.
7. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
8. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
9. Initiate a Test Mode 3 session.
10. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
11. Power down the mobile station.

2.2.1.3 Minimum Standard

The mobile station shall respond to base station requests received on the Paging Channel and it shall complete the position location session by returning a *Provide Location Response* message if the mobile station is capable of location computation; or it shall return one or more *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation. The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 2.2.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 2.2.1.3-1 Minimum Standards for the GPS Position Location Session on the Paging Channel Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Limit	Limit Value
Provide Pseudorange Measurement	SV_CODE_PH_WH SV_CODE_PH_FR	N	4
		T_2	25 s
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	25 s

2.2.2 Mobile Station Originated GPS Position Location Session Test

These tests shall only be applied to mobile stations that support mobile station originated position location sessions.

2.2.2.1 Mobile Station Originated GPS Position Location Session on the Access Channel

2.2.2.1.1 Definition

This test shall be only applied to mobile stations that support position location session origination on the Access Channel. The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to operate in a mode where the position location session is originated by the mobile station

2.2.2.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a base station simulator and a GPS simulator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-1.
2. Configure the mobile station to operate in a band class it supports.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B.
5. Set the GPS simulator output levels according to Table 2.2.1.2-1. Satellites not listed in Table 2.2.1.2-1 shall not be simulated.
6. Power up the mobile station.
7. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
8. Initiate a Test Mode 1 session.

9. Record the values returned by the mobile station or the computed location stored in the mobile station.

10. Power down the mobile station.

2.2.2.1.3 Minimum Standard

The mobile station shall complete the position location session by returning one or more *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation or by computing its own location otherwise. Note: If the mobile station is capable of location computation, it may return neither pseudorange measurement values nor the calculated position during this test. In this case the calculated position shall be retrieved from the mobile station by other means (for example, through the data port).

The parameters returned or computed by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 2.2.2.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6). Note: Time limit T_2 applies to the measurement time period that starts when the position location session is invoked at the mobile station.

Table 2.2.2.1.3-1 Minimum Standards for the Mobile Station Originated GPS Position Location Session Tests

<table>
<tr><th>Mobile Station Response</th><th>Name of Measurement Parameter Field</th><th>Name of Applicable Limit</th><th>Limit Value</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Provide Pseudorange Measurement</td><td rowspan="2">SV_CODE_PH_WH
SV_CODE_PH_FR</td><td>N</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>T_2</td><td>25 s</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Computed Mobile Station Location</td><td rowspan="2">N/A</td><td>N</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>T_2</td><td>25 s</td></tr>
</table>

2.2.2.2 Mobile Station Originated GPS Position Location Session on a Dedicated Channel

2.2.2.2.1 Definition

This test shall only be applied to mobile stations that support position location session origination on a dedicated channel. The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to operate in a mode where the position location session is originated by the mobile station

2.2.2.2.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a base station simulator and a GPS simulator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-1.

2. Configure the mobile station to operate in a band class it supports.

3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B.
5. Set the GPS simulator output levels according to Table 2.2.1.2-1. Satellites not listed in Table 2.2.1.2-1 shall not be simulated.
6. Power up the mobile station.
7. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
8. Set up a mobile station originated voice call.
9. Initiate a Test Mode 2 session.
10. Record the values returned by the mobile station or the computed location stored in the mobile station
11. Power down the mobile station

2.2.2.2.3 Minimum Standard

The mobile station shall complete the position location session by returning one or more *Provide Pseudorange Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation or by computing its own location otherwise. Note: If the mobile station is capable of location computation, it may return neither pseudorange measurement values nor the calculated position during this test. In this case the calculated position shall be retrieved from the mobile station by other means (for example, through the data port).

The parameters returned or computed by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 2.2.2.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6). Note: Time limit T_2 applies to the measurement time period that starts at invoking the position location session at the mobile station.

3 AFLT MINIMUM STANDARD

The tests described in this section shall be performed for AFLT capable mobile stations.

3.1 General Comments on AFLT Tests

The following comments apply to all AFLT test cases:

- AFLT tests only reflect 2D location processing.
- Only cases where three base stations (base station 1, 2 and 3) can be observed by the mobile station are examined.
- Although the *Provide Pilot Phase Measurement* message specified in [1] enables the mobile station to simultaneously report pilot phase measurements for more than one CDMA frequency or Band Class, the tests included in this Standard do not cover that capability.
- AFLT tests are described as using base stations or base station simulators, but it is understood that equivalent pilot generators for the non-serving base stations may be used.
- No handoff scenario tests are included, the serving base station is always base station 1.
- For all AFLT tests, base station 1 pilot PN offset is P_0, base station 2 pilot PN offset is P_1 and base station 3 PN offset is P_2, where P_0, P_1 and P_2 are arbitrary values satisfying the requirements listed in Section 5.9.2. Furthermore, P_0 corresponds to PILOT_PN in the *Sync Channel Message*, while P_1 and P_2 correspond to the appropriate values in both the *General Neighbor List Message* (see Table 5.9.2-4) and the PDE simulator *Provide Base Station Almanac* message.
- For all AFLT tests, the simulated locations (not the actual physical locations) of the mobile station and the base stations are as follows: The three base stations form an equilateral triangle with the mobile station being at the geometric center of the triangle. Each base station is at a distance of 5 km from every other base station; thus, the mobile station is at a distance of $5/\sqrt{3}$ km from each base station. Base station 1 is due north from the mobile station, and base station 2 is southeast from the mobile station. See Annex B for detailed location data. Note: Because of the above configuration, the true time offset between the base stations' signals observed at the mobile station's location should be zero.
- If the mobile station is capable of location computation based on AFLT measurements (Bit 3 or Bit 8 or both is set to '1' in the *Provide MS Information* message sent by the mobile station), and the returned location is evaluated, then the alternative base station synchronization method described in Section 5.4.2 shall not be used. Instead, the stricter requirement of maintaining less than 30 ns timing offset between the base stations shall be met (see Section 5.4.2).

3.2 AFLT Performance Standards

The measurement performance standards described in this section set a minimum acceptable level of accuracy for the AFLT measurements returned by the mobile station under various test conditions.

3.2.1 AFLT Accuracy Test

3.2.1.1 Definition

The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to obtain precise pilot phase measurements under favorable signal level and HDOP conditions. The base station simulators shall provide high SNR signals representing three base stations. A sequence of independent measurements is carried out. In each measurement, the mobile station shall return a *Provide Location Response* message if the mobile station is capable of location computation; or it shall return one or more *Provide Pilot Phase Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation. The test may be stopped when the required confidence levels are met for all tested parameters.

3.2.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect three base station simulators and an AWGN generator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-2.
2. For each band class that the mobile station supports, configure the mobile station to operate in that band class and perform steps 3 through 12.
3. Configure the serving base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Set the base station simulator and AWGN generator output levels according to Table 3.2.1.2-1.

Table 3.2.1.2-1 Signal Levels for the AFLT Accuracy Test

Parameter	Unit	Base Station 1	Base Station 2	Base Station 3
$\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$	dB	3	0	0
I_{oc}	dBm/1.23 MHz		-58	
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_0}$	dB	-11	-14	-14

Note: The Pilot E_c/I_0 value is calculated from the parameters in the table. It is not a directly settable parameter.

5. Measure and record the time offset between the base stations (see Section 5.4.2).
6. Repeat Steps 7 through 12.

7. Power up the mobile station.
8. Reset the position location related parameters stored by the mobile station.
9. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
10. Initiate a Test Mode 4 session.
11. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
12. Power down the mobile station.

3.2.1.3 Minimum Standard

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 3.2.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 3.2.1.3-1 Minimum Standards for the AFLT Accuracy Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Error Limit	Limit Value
Provide MS Information	N/A	T_1	750 ms
Provide Pilot Phase Measurement	PILOT_PN_PHASE	N	2
		T_2	8 s
		σ_1	3/16 PN chips
		σ_2	1/2 PN chips
		δ	90 %
	TOTAL_RX_PWR	σ_1	10 dBm/1.23 MHz
		σ_2	12 dBm/1.23 MHz
		δ	90 %
	REF_PILOT_STRENGTH	σ_1	2.5 dB
		σ_2	3.5 dB
		δ	90 %
	PILOT_STRENGTH	σ_1	2.5 dB
		σ_2	3.5 dB
		δ	90 %
	RMS_ERR_PHASE	R_1	0
		R_2	3
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	8 s
		σ_1	45 m
		σ_2	135 m
		δ	90 %

3.2.2 AFLT Sensitivity Test

3.2.2.1 Definition

The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to obtain pilot phase measurements under weak signal level conditions. The base station simulators shall provide a high SNR serving sector signal and two low SNR neighbor pilot signals. A sequence of independent measurements is carried out. In each measurement, the mobile station shall return a *Provide Location Response* message if the mobile station is capable of location computation; or it shall return one or more *Provide Pilot Phase Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation. The test may be stopped when the required confidence levels are met for all tested parameters.

3.2.2.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect three base station simulators and an AWGN generator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-2.
2. For each band class that the mobile station supports, configure the mobile station to operate in that band class and perform steps 3 through 12.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Set the base station simulator and AWGN generator output levels according to Table 3.2.2.2-1.

Table 3.2.2.2-1 Signal Levels for the AFLT Sensitivity Test

Parameter	Unit	Base Station 1	Base Station 2	Base Station 3
$\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$	dB	0	-13.3	-13.3
I_{oc}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-55		
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_0}$	dB	-10.2	-23.5	-23.5

Note: The Pilot E_c/I_0 value is calculated from the parameters in the table. It is not a directly settable parameter.

5. Measure and record the time offset between the base stations (see Section 5.4.2).
6. Repeat Steps 7 through 12.
7. Power up the mobile station.
8. Reset the position location related parameters stored by the mobile station.
9. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
10. Initiate a Test Mode 4 session.
11. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
12. Power down the mobile station.

3.2.2.3 Minimum Standard

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 3.2.2.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 3.2.2.3-1 Minimum Standards for the AFLT Sensitivity Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Error Limit	Limit Value
Provide MS Information	N/A	T_1	750 ms
Provide Pilot Phase Measurement	PILOT_PN_PHASE	N	2
		T_2	8 s
		σ_1	5/16 PN chips
		σ_2	9/16 PN chips
		δ	90 %
	TOTAL_RX_PWR	σ_1	10 dBm/1.23 MHz
		σ_2	12 dBm/1.23 MHz
		δ	90 %
	REF_PILOT_STRENGTH	σ_1	2.5 dB
		σ_2	3.5 dB
		δ	90 %
	PILOT_STRENGTH	σ_1	4.5 dB
		σ_2	8 dB
		δ	90 %
	RMS_ERR_PHASE	R_1	0
		R_2	4
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	8 s
		σ_1	90 m
		σ_2	180 m
		δ	90 %

3.3 AFLT Protocol Tests

The protocol tests presented in this section shall be performed if the tests listed in Section 2.2 of this document are not performed.

3.3.1 AFLT Position Location Session on the Paging Channel Test

3.3.1.1 Definition

The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to operate in a mode where the base station initiates a position location session on the Paging Channel.

3.3.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect three base station simulators to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-2.
2. Configure the mobile station to operate in a band class it supports.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Set the base station simulator output levels according to Table 3.3.1.2-1.

Table 3.3.1.2-1 Signal Levels for the AFLT Protocol Tests

Parameter	Unit	Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/1.23 MHz	-55	-58	-58
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_0}$	dB	-10	-13	-13

Note: The Pilot E_c/I_0 value is calculated from the parameters in the table. It is not a directly settable parameter.

5. Power up the mobile station.
6. Reset the position location related parameters stored by the mobile station.
7. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
8. Initiate a Test Mode 3 session.
9. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
10. Power down the mobile station.

3.3.1.3 Minimum Standard

The mobile station shall respond to base station requests received on the Paging Channel and it shall complete the position location session by returning a *Provide Location Response* message if the mobile station is capable of location computation; or it shall return one or more *Provide Pilot Phase Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation.

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 3.3.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 3.3.1.3-1 Minimum Standards for the AFLT Position Location Session on the Paging Channel Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Limit	Limit Value
Provide Pilot Phase Measurement	PILOT_PN_PHASE	N	2
		T_2	25 s
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	25 s

3.3.2 Mobile Station Originated AFLT Position Location Session Test

These tests shall only be applied to mobile stations that support mobile station originated position location sessions.

3.3.2.1 Mobile Station Originated AFLT Position Location Session on the Access Channel

3.3.2.1.1 Definition

This test shall be only applied to mobile stations that support position location session origination on the Access Channel. The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to operate in a mode where the position location session is originated by the mobile station.

3.3.2.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect three base station simulators to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-2.
2. Configure the mobile station to operate in a band class it supports.
3. Configure the serving base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Set the base station simulator output levels according to Table 3.3.1.2-1.
5. Power up the mobile station.
6. Reset the position location related parameters stored by the mobile station.
7. Initiate a Test Mode 1 session.
8. Record the values returned by the mobile station or the computed location stored in the mobile station.

9. Power down the mobile station.

3.3.2.1.3 Minimum Standard

The mobile station shall complete the position location session by returning one or more *Provide Pilot Phase Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation or by computing its own location otherwise. Note: If the mobile station is capable of location computation, it may return neither pilot phase measurement values nor the calculated position during this test. In this case the calculated position shall be retrieved from the mobile station by other means (for example through the data port).

The parameters returned or computed by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 3.3.2.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6). Note: Time limit T_2 applies to the measurement time period that starts when the position location session is invoked at the mobile station.

Table 3.3.2.1.3-1 Minimum Standards for the Mobile Station Originated AFLT Position Location Session Tests

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Limit	Limit Value
Provide Pilot Phase Measurement	PILOT_PN_PHASE	N	2
		T_2	25 s
Computed Mobile Station Location	N/A	N	1
		T_2	25 s

3.3.2.2 Mobile Station Originated Position AFLT Location Session on a Dedicated Channel

3.3.2.2.1 Definition

This test shall only be applied to mobile stations that support position location session origination on a dedicated channel. The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to operate in a mode where the position location session is originated by the mobile station.

3.3.2.2.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect three base station simulators to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-2.
2. Configure the mobile station to operate in a band class it supports.
3. Configure the serving base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Set the base station simulator output levels according to Table 3.3.1.2-1.

5. Power up the mobile station.
6. Reset the position location related parameters stored by the mobile station.
7. Set up a mobile station originated voice call.
8. Initiate a Test Mode 2 session.
9. Record the values returned by the mobile station or the computed location stored in the mobile station.
10. Power down the mobile station.

3.3.2.2.3 Minimum Standard

The mobile station shall complete the position location session by returning one or more *Provide Pilot Phase Measurement* messages if it is not capable of location computation or by computing its own location otherwise. Note: If the mobile station is capable of location computation, it may return neither pilot phase measurement values nor the calculated position during this test. In this case the calculated position shall be retrieved from the mobile station by other means (for example through the data port).

The parameters returned or computed by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 3.3.2.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6). Note: Time limit T_2 applies to the measurement time period that starts at invoking the position location session at the mobile station.

4 HYBRID MINIMUM STANDARDS

The tests described in this section shall be performed for hybrid capable mobile stations. Hybrid capable mobile stations shall also meet all requirements listed in Sections 2 and 3.

4.1 General Comments on Hybrid Tests

The following comments apply to all hybrid test cases:

- Hybrid tests are described as using base stations or base station simulators, but it is understood that equivalent pilot generators for the non-serving base stations may be used.
- In the hybrid tests, either three base stations (base station 1, 2 and 3) or two base stations are used. In the case of two base stations being used, the base station configuration is the same as in the three base station case but base station 3 is omitted.
- No handoff scenario tests are included; the serving base station is always base station 1.
- For all hybrid tests, base station 1 pilot PN offset is P_0, base station 2 pilot PN offset is P_1 and base station 3 PN offset is P_2, where P_0, P_1 and P_2 are arbitrary values satisfying the requirements listed in Section 5.9.2. Furthermore, P_0 corresponds to PILOT_PN in the *Sync Channel Message* and to REF_PN in the PDE simulator GPS assistance messages, while P_1 and P_2 correspond to the appropriate values in both the *General Neighbor List Message* (see Table 5.9.2-4) and the PDE simulator *Provide Base Station Almanac* message.
- For all hybrid tests, the simulated locations (not the actual physical locations) of the mobile station and the base stations are as follows: The three base stations form an equilateral triangle with the mobile station being at the geometric center of the triangle. Each base station is at a distance of 5 km from every other base station; thus, the mobile station is at a distance of $5/\sqrt{3}$ km from each base station. Base station 1 is due north from the mobile station, and base station 2 is southeast from the mobile station. See Annex B for detailed location data. Note: Because of the above configuration, the true time offset between the base stations' signals observed at the mobile station's location should be zero.
- The inconsistency between the assumed mobile station to base station distance as specified above and the physical base station to mobile station signal propagation delay is compensated by setting the TIME_CRRECTION_REF and TIME_CORRECTION fields in the *Provide Base Station Almanac* message to the appropriate values.
- In this section where the mobile station is capable of location computation, the alternative base station to base station and base station to GPS simulator synchronization method described in Sections 5.4.2 and 5.6 shall not be used. Instead, the stricter requirement of maintaining less than 30 ns timing offset shall be met (see Sections 5.4.2 and 5.6).

4.2 Hybrid Performance Standards

The measurement performance standards described in this section set a minimum acceptable level of accuracy for the hybrid measurements returned by the mobile station under various test conditions.

4.2.1 One Base Station + Three Satellite Hybrid Test

4.2.1.1 Definition

This test shall only be applied to mobile stations that are capable of location computation. The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to compute location based on only three visible satellites. The GPS simulator shall provide high SNR signals representing three satellites with HDOP less than 3.8. Note that the GPS assistance provided by the serving base station is not limited to three satellites during this test. A sequence of independent measurements is carried out. In each measurement, the mobile station shall return a *Provide Location Response* message. The test may be stopped when the required confidence levels are met for all tested parameters.

4.2.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a base station simulator and a GPS simulator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-3.
2. Configure the mobile station to operate in a band class it supports.
3. Configure the base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.
4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B.
5. Set the GPS simulator output levels according to Table 4.2.1.2-1. Satellites not listed in Table 4.2.1.2-1 shall not be simulated.

Table 4.2.1.2-1 Satellite Signal Levels for the One Base Station + Three Satellite Hybrid Test

Satellite PRN Number	Signal Level (dBm/2 MHz)	C/No (dB-Hz)
14, 17, 31	-130	44

6. Repeat Steps 7 through 12.
7. Power up the mobile station.
8. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
9. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.

10. Initiate a Test Mode 4 session.
11. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
12. Power down the mobile station.

4.2.1.3 Minimum Standard

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 4.2.1.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 4.2.1.3-1 Minimum Standards for the One Base Station + Three Satellite Hybrid Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Error Limit	Limit Value
Provide MS Information	N/A	T_1	750 ms
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1	100 m
		σ_2	175 m
		δ	90 %

4.2.2 Two Base Stations + One Satellite Hybrid Test

4.2.2.1 Definition

This test shall only be applied to mobile stations that are capable of location computation. The purpose of this test is to determine the mobile station's capability to obtain a position solution by using altitude aiding and observing signals from two base stations and one satellite. The base station simulators shall provide high SNR signals representing two base stations. The GPS simulator shall provide high SNR signal representing one satellite, which is located approximately at elevation equal to 45° and azimuth equal to -120°. Note: During this test, the GPS assistance provided by the serving base station is not limited to one satellite. A sequence of independent measurements is carried out. In each measurement, the mobile station shall return a *Provide Location Response* message. The test may be stopped when the required confidence levels are met for all tested parameters.

4.2.2.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect two base station simulators, a GPS simulator and an AWGN generator to the mobile station as shown in Figure 5.9.1-3.
2. Configure the mobile station to operate in a band class it supports.

3. Configure the serving base station according to the standard test parameters listed in Section 5.9.2.

4. Configure the GPS simulator according to the standard test parameters listed in Annex B.

5. Set the base station simulator and AWGN generator output levels according to Table 4.2.2.2-1.

Table 4.2.2.2-1 Base Station Signal Levels for the Two Base Stations + One Satellite Hybrid Test

Parameter	Unit	Base Station 1	Base Station 2
$\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$	dB	5	2
I_{oc}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-55	
$\frac{\text{Pilot } E_c}{I_0}$	dB	-9.6	-12.6

Note: The Pilot E_c/I_o value is calculated from the parameters in the table. It is not a directly settable parameter.

6. Set the GPS simulator output level according to Table 4.2.2.2-2. Satellites not listed in Table 4.2.2.2-2 shall not be simulated.

Table 4.2.2.2-2 Satellite Signal Level for the Two Base Station + One Satellite Hybrid Test

Satellite PRN Number	Signal Level (dBm/2 MHz)	C/No (dB-Hz)
3	-130	44

7. Repeat Steps 8 through 13.
8. Power up the mobile station.
9. Reset previous measurements, computed positions, values calculated during previous fixes and GPS system time.
10. Initiate a mobile terminated voice call.
11. Initiate a Test Mode 4 session.
12. Record the values returned by the mobile station.
13. Power down the mobile station.

4.2.2.3 Minimum Standard

The parameters returned by the mobile station shall satisfy the requirements listed in Table 4.2.2.3-1 (see also Section 1.6).

Table 4.2.2.3-1 Minimum Standards for the Two Base Station + One Satellite Hybrid Test

Mobile Station Response	Name of Measurement Parameter Field	Name of Applicable Error Limit	Limit Value
Provide MS Information	N/A	T_1	750 ms
Provide Location Response	LAT LONG	N	1
		T_2	16 s
		σ_1	100 m
		σ_2	175 m
		δ	90 %

5 STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS

5.1 Standard Equipment

5.1.1 Basic Equipment

The equipment shall be assembled, and any necessary adjustments shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for the mode of operation required. When alternative modes are available, the equipment shall be assembled and adjusted in accordance with the relevant instructions. A complete series of measurements shall be made for each mode of operation.

5.1.2 Associated Equipment

The mobile station equipment may include associated equipment during tests, provided that the associated equipment is normally used in the operation of the equipment under test. For mobile station equipment, this may include power supplies, handsets, cradles, charging stands, control cables, and battery cables.

5.2 Standard Environmental Test Conditions

Measurements under standard atmospheric conditions shall be carried out under any combination of the following conditions:

- Temperature: +15°C to +35°C
- Relative humidity: 45% to 75%
- Air pressure: 86,000 Pa to 106,000 Pa (860 mbar to 1060 mbar)

If desired, the results of the measurements can be corrected by calculation to the standard reference temperature of 25°C and by the standard reference air pressure of 101,300 Pa (1013 mbar).

5.3 Standard Conditions for the Primary Power Supply

5.3.1 General Requirements

The standard test voltages shall be those specified by the manufacturer, or an equivalent type that duplicates the voltage, impedance, and ampere-hours (if relevant for the measurement) of the recommended supply.

5.3.2 Standard DC Test Voltage from Accumulator Batteries

The standard (or nominal) DC test voltage specified by the manufacturer shall be equal to the standard test voltage of the type of accumulator to be used, multiplied by the number of cells, minus an average DC power cable loss value that the manufacturer determines as being typical (or applicable) for a given installation. Since accumulator batteries may, or may not, be under charge, or may be in a state of discharge when the equipment is being operated, the manufacturer shall also test the equipment at anticipated voltage extremes above and below the standard voltage. The test voltages shall not deviate from the stated values by more than ±2% during a series of measurements carried out as part of a single test on the same equipment.

5.3.3 Standard AC Voltage and Frequency

For equipment that operates from the AC mains, the standard AC test voltage shall be equal to the nominal voltage specified by the manufacturer. If the equipment is provided with different input taps, the one designated “nominal” shall be used. The standard test frequency and the test voltage shall not deviate from their nominal values by more than ±2%.

The equipment shall operate without degradation, with input voltage variations of up to ±10%, and shall maintain its specified transmitter frequency stability for input voltage variations of up to ±15%. The frequency range over which the equipment is to operate shall be specified by the manufacturer.

5.4 Standard CDMA Test Equipment

5.4.1 Base Station Simulator Equipment

5.4.1.1 Transmitter Equipment

The base station transmitter shall be capable of generating the following channels at the specified output power, relative to the total power:

- Pilot Channel: -5 to -10 dB.
- Sync Channel: -7 to -20 dB.
- Paging Channel: -7 to -20 dB.
- Traffic Channel: -7 to -20 dB or off for full rate power output. Lower rates will reduce the Traffic Channel power so as to maintain a constant energy per bit.
- Power Control Subchannel: This is always transmitted at the same power as the full rate speech bits.
- OCNS: 0 to -6 dB or off. The OCNS may, as an option, be composed of Paging, Sync, or Traffic Channels, all operating on different Walsh channels than the channel(s) being used for test.

In addition, the base station transmitter shall meet the following requirements:

- Frequency range: base station frequencies as specified in [8]
- Frequency accuracy: ±0.2 ppm
- Frequency resolution: 10 Hz
- Code phase offset resolution: 100 ns
- Code phase offset accuracy (referenced to the even second output): ±20 ns
- Output range: -40 to –110 dBm/1.23 MHz
- Amplitude resolution: 1 dB for all channels

- Output accuracy (relative levels between any two channels): ±1 dB
- Absolute output accuracy: ±2.0 dB
- Minimum waveform quality factor (ρ): greater than 0.966 (excess power is less than 0.15 dB)
- Source VSWR: 2.0:1

Forward Link Power Control:

- When Forward Link Power Control is used, the latency shall be less than 2 power control groups between the end of the power control group with an active power control bit and the corresponding change in power in the Base Station simulator.
- When Forward Link Power Control is used, the OCNS shall be adjusted to maintain constant Base Station Power. The OCNS adjustments should be made in the same power control group as the response to Power Control Bits and shall occur no more than one power control group later than the response to Power Control Bits.

5.4.1.2 Receiver Equipment

Input Range -50 to +40 dBm. External attenuators or amplifiers or both may be used to meet these power requirements, and may be considered as part of the equipment.

5.4.1.3 Protocol Support

The base station shall be capable of supplying the protocols required by this document.

5.4.1.4 Timing Signals

The base station shall provide the following system timing signals, referenced to the base station antenna port for use as triggers by other measurement equipment:

- 10 MHz frequency reference.
- Even second time mark.

The base station shall provide signals synchronized to the following event:

- Start of reference clock at preset system time.
- Start of power control bit sequence.

5.4.1.5 Base Station *Data Burst Message* Transport Capability

The serving base station shall be capable of transporting *Data Burst Messages* in both directions between an auxiliary test equipment connected to it (for example, the PDE simulator described in Section 5.8) and the mobile station.

The serving base station shall meet the following requirements:

- The serving base station shall provide a transparent connection between the auxiliary test equipment and the mobile station.

- The serving base station shall be capable of sending *Data Burst Messages* on both the paging channel and the forward link traffic channel and receiving *Data Burst Messages* on both the access channel and the reverse link traffic channel.
- The latency between the end of the reception of a *Data Burst Message* and the transmission of the end of the same *Data Burst Message* by the serving base station shall be less than 1 s.

5.4.2 Synchronization of Base Stations

If more than one base station is used in a test and the base stations don't share an internal timing source, then synchronization of the base stations must be achieved by external means.

The synchronization may be achieved by using two separate connections:

1. For frequency synchronization, the serving base station's 10 MHz reference signal should be used.
2. For system time synchronization, the serving base station's even second timing signal should be used.

The synchronization between the base stations shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- Frequency offset between the base station carriers shall be less than ±0.02 ppm.
- Phase offset between the base station carriers shall be constant within ±0.2 radians throughout the test.
- The timing offset between the base stations (i.e. system time modified by the code phase offset adjustments), referenced to the mobile station's antenna input, shall be less than ±30 ns.

If the requirement regarding the timing offset between the base stations is not met, the use the following method is permissible, unless specified otherwise in a test:

1. Connect a clock/counter to the two base stations' even second pulse output, so that the clock measures the time difference between the active edges of the even second pulses outputted by the two base stations. The clock/counter may use an internal time reference or, optionally, derive its internal time reference from one of the base stations' 10 MHz signal.
2. At the beginning of the measurement, record the measured time difference.
3. Before evaluation, correct the pilot phase measurements with the measured offset.

When using the method described above, the achieved synchronization shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- The timing offset between the base stations' even second pulse output shall be less than ±1µs.
- The timing offset between the base stations' even second pulse output shall be measured with accuracy better than ±10 ns.

5.4.3 CDMA Pilot Generator Equipment

When a particular test requires the use of more than one base station, the non-serving base stations may be simulated by using CDMA pilot generators instead of base station simulators. In this case, if the AWGN generator is also connected (i.e. for all tests other than protocol tests), then the AWGN generator's output signal level is adjusted so that the specified Pilot E_c/I_o values are maintained for all pilots.

5.4.3.1 Transmit Equipment

The requirements for the CDMA pilot generator transmit equipment shall be the same as the requirements relevant to the pilot signal in Section 5.4.1.1.

5.4.3.2 Timing Signals

The CDMA pilot generator shall accept the following system timing signals, referenced to the CDMA pilot generator antenna port:

- 10 MHz frequency reference.
- Even-second time mark.

The CDMA pilot generator shall provide the following timing signal, referenced to the CDMA station antenna port for use as triggers by other measurement equipment:

- Even second time mark.

5.4.3.3 Synchronization of a CDMA Pilot Generator

The requirements for the CDMA pilot generator transmit equipment shall be the same as the requirements relevant to the base station simulator in Section 5.4.2.

5.5 GPS Simulator Equipment

The GPS simulator shall be capable of all of the following:

- Generate eight independent C/A signals on the L1 frequency.
- Set accurate satellite positions and timing, based on Ephemeris data input, where all Ephemeris parameter fields are populated.
- Set the signal phase dynamically, based on the satellite and user positions, with added offset derived from ionospheric and tropospheric delay models.
- Simultaneously generate signals representing specified code phase and power level offsets for a given satellite.
- Set the user position to be stationary or in motion along a circular trajectory.
- Modulate the satellite signal with navigation bits with a specified bit stream in a manner that is consistent with the simulated GPS system time.
- Start the simulation at a preset GPS system time, triggered by an external signal.

The GPS simulator shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- Frequency: 1575.42 MHz

- Frequency accuracy: ±0.2 ppm
- Code phase accuracy (referenced to the 1 PPS output): ±20 ns
- Doppler resolution: 0.5 Hz
- Doppler accuracy: ±5 Hz
- Output range referenced to the mobile station antenna input: -125 to -147 dBm/2 MHz. Note that it may be necessary to utilize attenuators or other RF elements to achieve the required GPS signal levels at the mobile station antenna input. In all cases, the GPS L1 band noise power spectral density at the mobile station antenna input will be -174 dB-Hz, which is equivalent to room temperature thermal noise.
- Amplitude resolution: 1 dB for all channels
- Output accuracy (relative levels between any two channels): ±1.0 dB
- Absolute output accuracy: ±2.0 dB
- Source VSWR: 2.0:1

The GPS simulator shall accept the following system timing signals, referenced to the GPS antenna port:

- 10 MHz frequency reference.
- Even-second time mark

The GPS simulator shall provide the following timing signal, referenced to the CDMA station antenna port for use as triggers by other measurement equipment:

- 1 PPS signal.

5.6 Synchronization of the Serving Base Station and the GPS Simulator

Time synchronization between the serving base station and the GPS simulator is critical in some cases, since many MS implementations assume acquiring GPS system time from the CDMA network.

The synchronization may be achieved by using two separate connections:

1. For frequency synchronization, the serving base station's 10 MHz reference signal should be used. Optionally, the direction of the signal may be reversed so that the clock with higher precision is configured as the source.
2. For system time synchronization, the serving base station's even second signal should be used. Both the base station and the GPS simulator will be preset to start at the same predetermined reference time value at the occurrence of the first even second pulse. Optionally, the direction of the even second (or 1PPS) signal may be reversed, so that the GPS simulator's timing signal serves as the source.

The synchronization between the base station and the GPS simulator shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- Frequency offset between the base station and the GPS simulator carriers (after frequency division to match the lower of the two frequencies) shall be less than ±0.02 ppm.
- Phase offset between the base station and the GPS simulator carriers (after frequency division to match the lower of the two frequencies) shall be constant within ±0.2 radians throughout the test.
- The timing offset between the serving base station and the GPS simulator (i.e. the offset between CDMA and GPS system time), referenced to the mobile station's antenna input, shall be less than ±30 ns.

If the requirement regarding the timing offset is not met, the use the following method is permissible, unless specified otherwise in a test:

1. Connect a clock/counter to the serving base station's even second pulse output and the GPS simulator's 1 PPS output, so that the clock measures the time difference between the active edges of the even second and the 1 PPS pulses. The clock/counter can use an internal time reference or, optionally, derive the internal time from the serving base station's or the GPS simulator's 10 MHz signal.
2. At the beginning of the measurement, record the measured time difference.
3. Before evaluation, correct the pseudorange measurements or the clock bias returned by the mobile station with the measured offsets.

When using the method described above, the achieved synchronization shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- The timing offset between the even second pulse and the 1 PPS pulse shall be less than ±10 μs.
- The timing offset between the even second signal and the 1 PPS signal shall be measured with accuracy better than ±10 ns.

5.7 AWGN Generator Equipment

The AWGN generator shall meet the following minimum performance requirements:

- Minimum bandwidth: 1.8 MHz for CDMA Spreading Rate 1. For the definition of Spreading Rate 1, see [8].
- The frequency ranges[8] are listed in Table 5.7-1.
- The noise power spectral density level in the GPS L1 band shall not exceed –174 dBm/Hz at the mobile station antenna input.

[8] The frequency ranges are based on covering the receive band and frequencies as great as 5 MHz outside the band.

Table 5.7-1 AWGN Generator Frequency Ranges

Band Class	Frequency Range (MHz)
0	864 to 899
1	1925 to 1985
2	912 to 965
3	827 to 875
4	1835 to 1875
5	416 to 499

- Frequency resolution: 10 kHz.
- Output accuracy: ±2 dB for outputs greater than or equal to -80 dBm/1.23 MHz.
- Amplitude resolution: 0.25 dB.
- Output range: -40 to -95 dBm/1.23 MHz.
- The AWGN generator shall be uncorrelated to the ideal transmitter signals (CDMA or GPS).

5.8 PDE Simulator Equipment

The PDE simulator equipment provides a uniform network assistance environment for every mobile station under test. Optionally, parts or all of the measurement data evaluation may also be carried out by the PDE simulator equipment.

The PDE simulator shall be capable to transmit and receive *Data Burst Messages* to and from the serving base station.

The PDE simulator shall recognize requests from the MS and shall appropriately respond to them. For this purpose, the PDE simulator shall be able to parse the received messages, extract the REQ_TYPE field and the COORD_TYPE field if REQ_TYPE = '0110' (Request GPS Location Assistance) and determine the time-of-arrival of the messages. The PDE simulator response will be solely determined by these three values, i.e. by the REQ_TYPE, COORD_TYPE and time-of-arrival of the request. These three values shall serve as indices into an array that stores all the PDE simulator responses.

The PDE simulator shall be capable of recording time-of–arrival of *Data Burst Messages* sent by the mobile station. The PDE simulator shall also be capable of recording mobile station response time, measured from the transmission of the end of the *Data Burst Message* containing the PDE request element to the reception of the end of the *Data Burst Message* containing the last part of the corresponding mobile station response element.

The PDE simulator shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- The PDE simulator shall support messages corresponding to all PDE capabilities
- Maximum Response time (measured from receipt of mobile station request): 200 ms

- Internal Time accuracy (referenced to base station system time): ±2 s
- Maximal Internal clock drift: 10^{-4} s/s

The PDE simulator shall accept the following timing signal:

- Even-second time mark.
- Trigger representing the start of the power control bit sequence.

5.8.1 PDE Simulator Responses

The PDE simulator responses are presented in Annex D. In Annex A, a normative description is given of the method of generating the PDE simulator responses.

5.8.2 *Position Determination Data Message* Call Flows

The PDE simulator shall adhere to the following call flows, based on the utilized Position Location Test Mode (see Section 1.4):

1. Position Location Test Mode 1: The PDE simulator shall not send unsolicited response messages. The PDE simulator shall send solicited response messages to all requests received from the mobile station, according to Section 5.8.1, within the maximal response time specified in Section 5.8. An example of a successful Test Mode 1 call flow is shown in Figure 5.8.2-1.
2. Position Location Test Mode 2: The PDE simulator shall not send unsolicited response messages. The PDE simulator shall send solicited response messages to all requests received from the mobile station, according to Section 5.8.1, within the maximal response time specified in Section 5.8. An example of a successful Test Mode 2 call flow is shown in Figure 5.8.2-1.
3. Position Location Test Mode 3: The PDE simulator shall initiate a position location session by sending a *Position Determination Data Message*, containing a *Request MS Information* message on the Paging Channel. Note: The base station shall use the Paging Channel until the mobile station requests a dedicated channel. The base station shall not initiate service negotiation in Position Location Test Mode 3. After receiving the *Provide MS Information* response element, based on whether the mobile station is capable of location calculation, the PDE simulator shall initiate one of the following two call flows:
    1. If the mobile station is capable of location calculation (at least one of bits 1-8 of the LOC_CALC_CAP field of the *Provide MS Information* response element is set to '1'), then the PDE simulator shall send a *Request Location Response* message. Subsequent to that, the PDE simulator shall not send unsolicited response messages. The PDE simulator shall send solicited response messages to all requests received from the mobile station, according to Section 5.8.1, within the maximal response time specified in Section 5.8. An example of a successful call flow is shown in Figure 5.8.2-2.
    2. If the mobile station is not capable of location calculation (none of bits 1-8 of the LOC_CALC_CAP field of the *Provide MS Information* response element is set to '1'), then the PDE simulator shall send a *Request Pseudorange Measurement* message

or a *Request Pilot Phase Measurement* message or both. Subsequent to that, the PDE simulator shall not send unsolicited response messages. The PDE simulator shall send solicited response messages to all requests received from the mobile station, according to Section 5.8.1, within the maximal response time specified in Section 5.8. An example of a successful call flow is shown in Figure 5.8.2-3.

4. Position Location Test Mode 4: After the traffic channel assignment is indicated by the serving base station, the PDE simulator shall initiate a position location session by sending a *Position Determination Data Message*, containing a *Request MS Information* message. After receiving *the Provide MS Information* response element, based on whether the mobile station is capable of location calculation, the PDE simulator shall initiate one of the following two call flows:

    3. If the mobile station is capable of location calculation (at least one of bits 1-8 of the LOC_CALC_CAP field of the *Provide MS Information* response element is set to '1'), then the PDE simulator shall send a *Request Location Response* message. Subsequent to that, the PDE simulator shall not send unsolicited response messages. The PDE simulator shall send solicited response messages to all requests received from the mobile station, according to Section 5.8.1, within the maximal response time specified in Section 5.8. An example of a successful call flow is shown in Figure 5.8.2-2.

    4. If the mobile station is not capable of location calculation (none of bits 1-8 of the LOC_CALC_CAP field of the *Provide MS Information* response element is set to '1'), then the PDE simulator shall send a *Request Pseudorange Measuremen*t message or a *Request Pilot Phase Measurement* message or both. Subsequent to that, the PDE simulator shall not send unsolicited response messages. The PDE simulator shall send solicited response messages to all requests received from the mobile station, according to Section 5.8.1, within the maximal response time specified in Section 5.8. An example of a successful call flow is shown in Figure 5.8.2-3.

Figure 5.8.2-1 Example Successful Call Flow for Test Modes 1 and 2

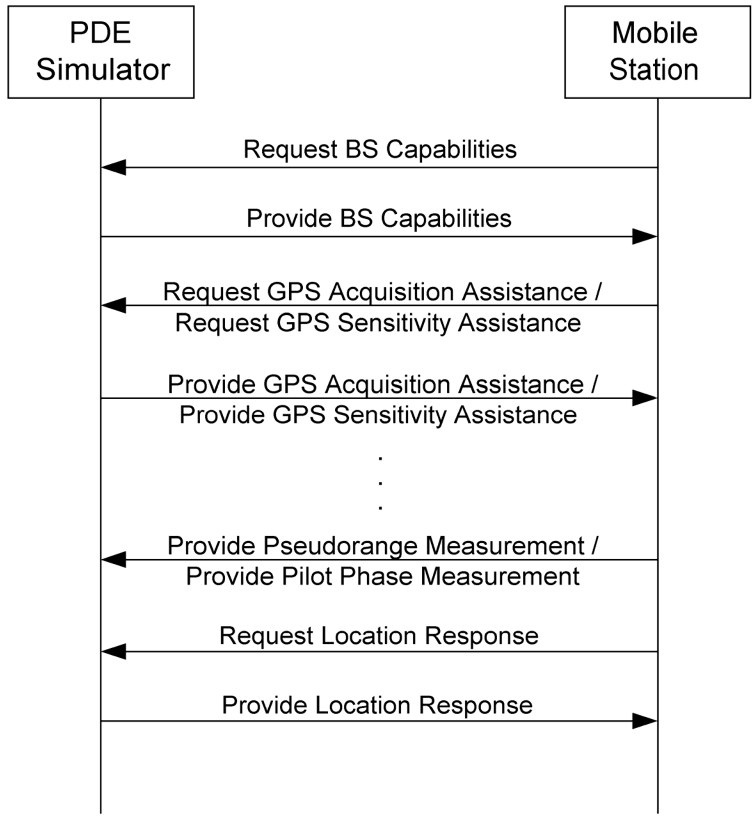


Figure 5.8.2-2 Example Successful Call Flow for Test Modes 3 and 4, with Mobile Station that is Capable of Location Calculation

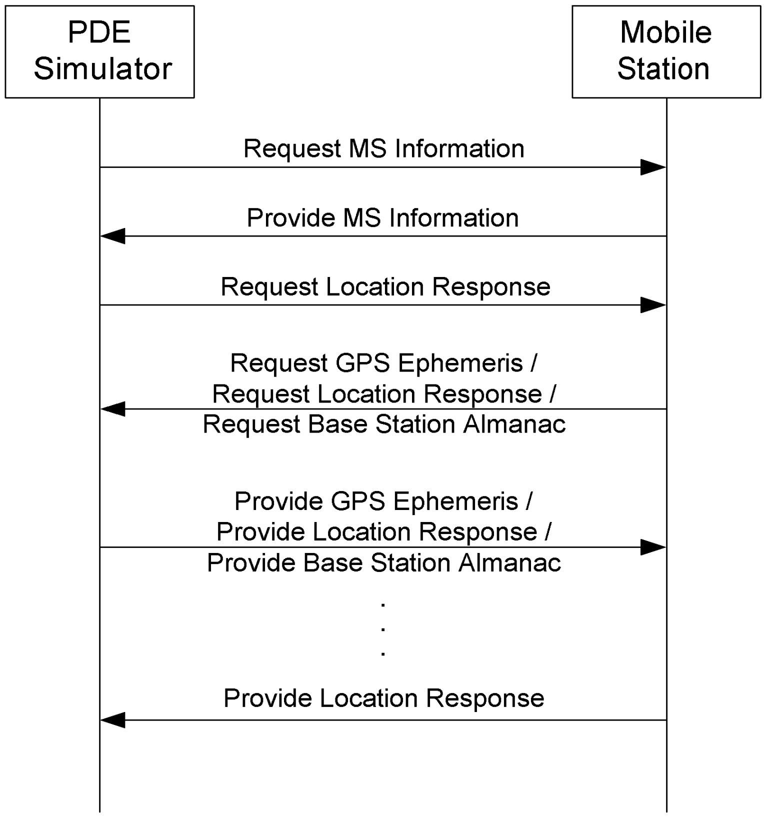
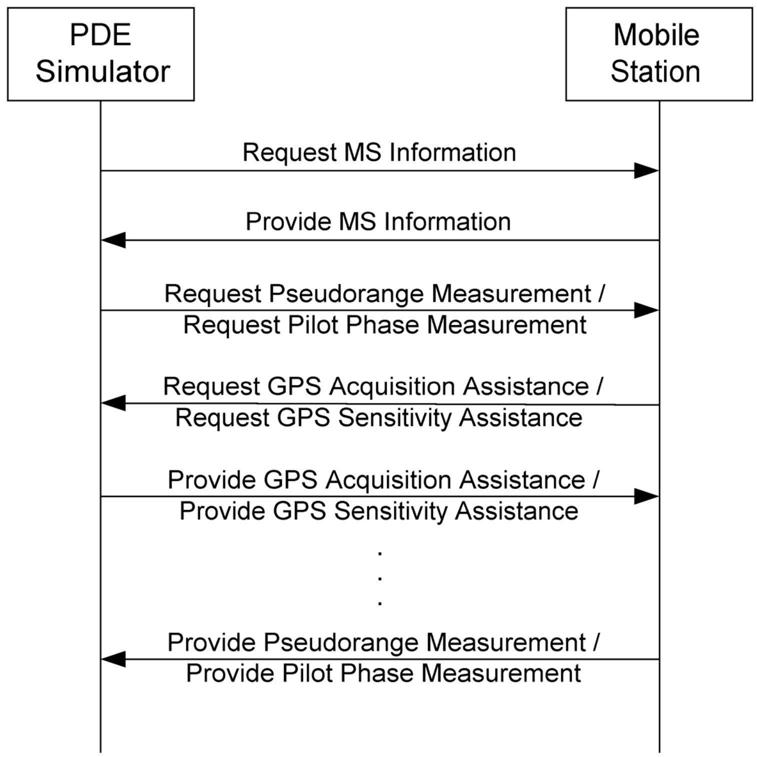


Figure 5.8.2-3 Example Successful Call Flow for Test Modes 3 and 4, with Mobile Station that is not Capable of Location Calculation



5.9 Functional System Set-ups

5.9.1 Functional Block Diagrams

Figure 5.9.1-1 through Figure 5.9.1-3 show the functional block diagrams of the set-up for the GPS, AFLT and Hybrid tests.

1 **Figure 5.9.1-1 Functional Set-up for GPS Tests**

2

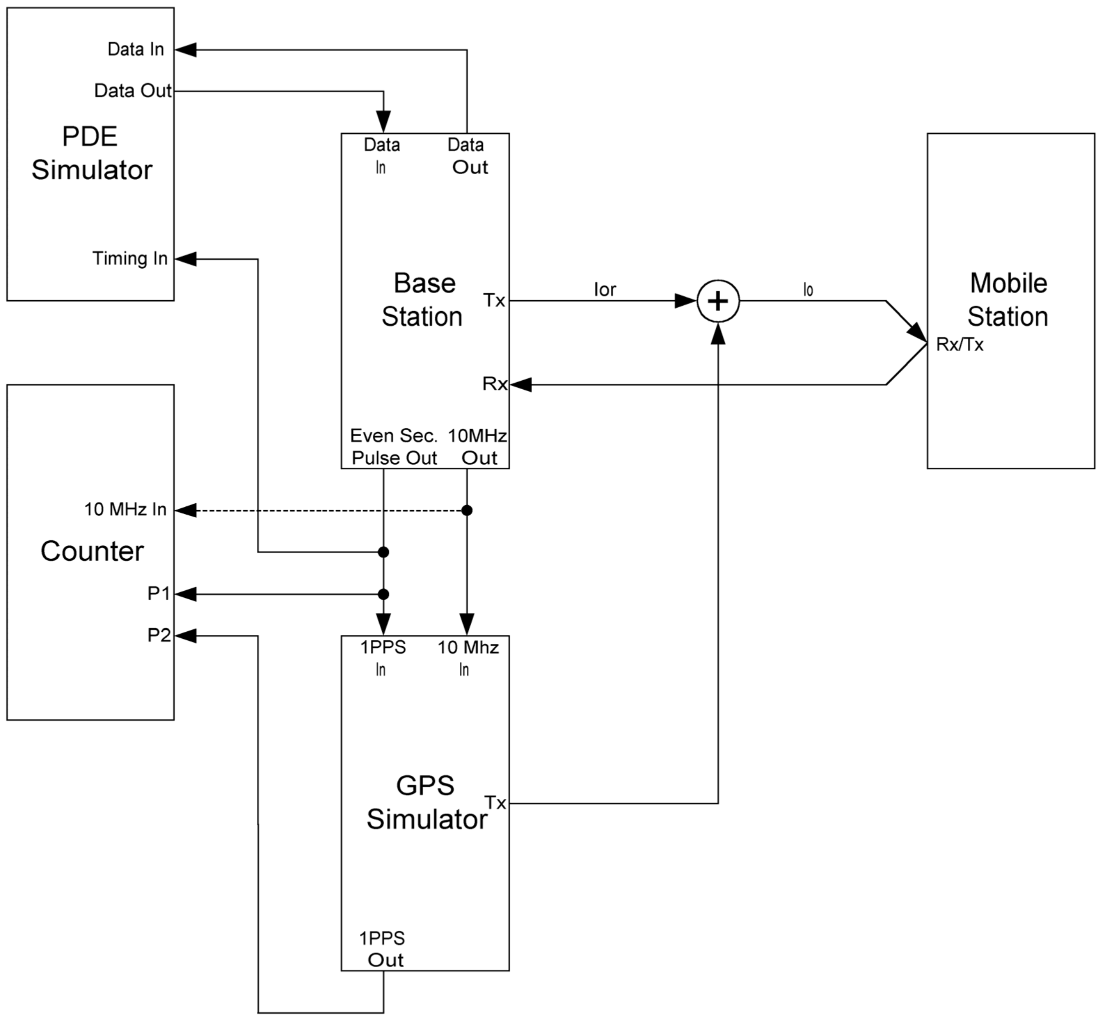


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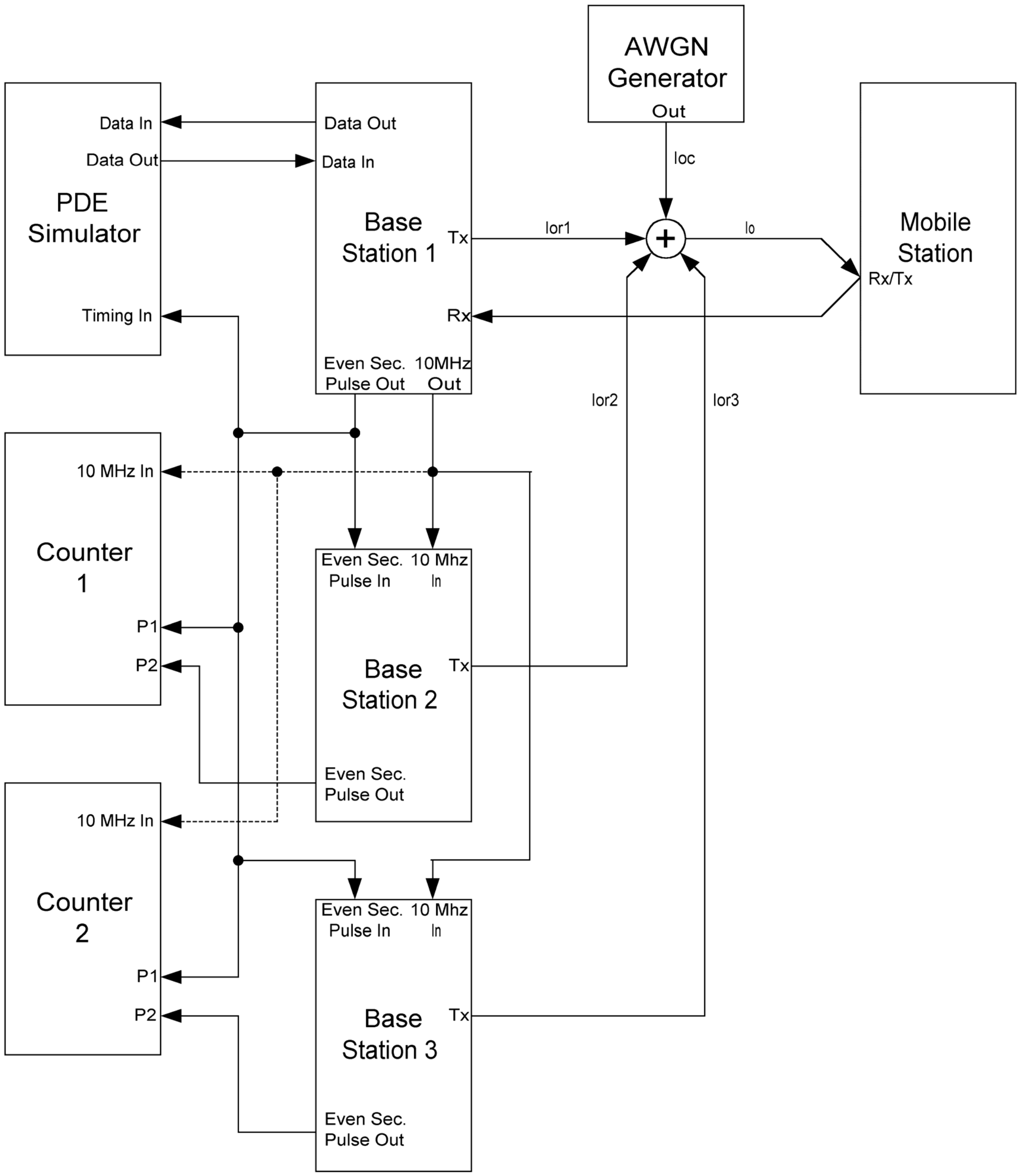
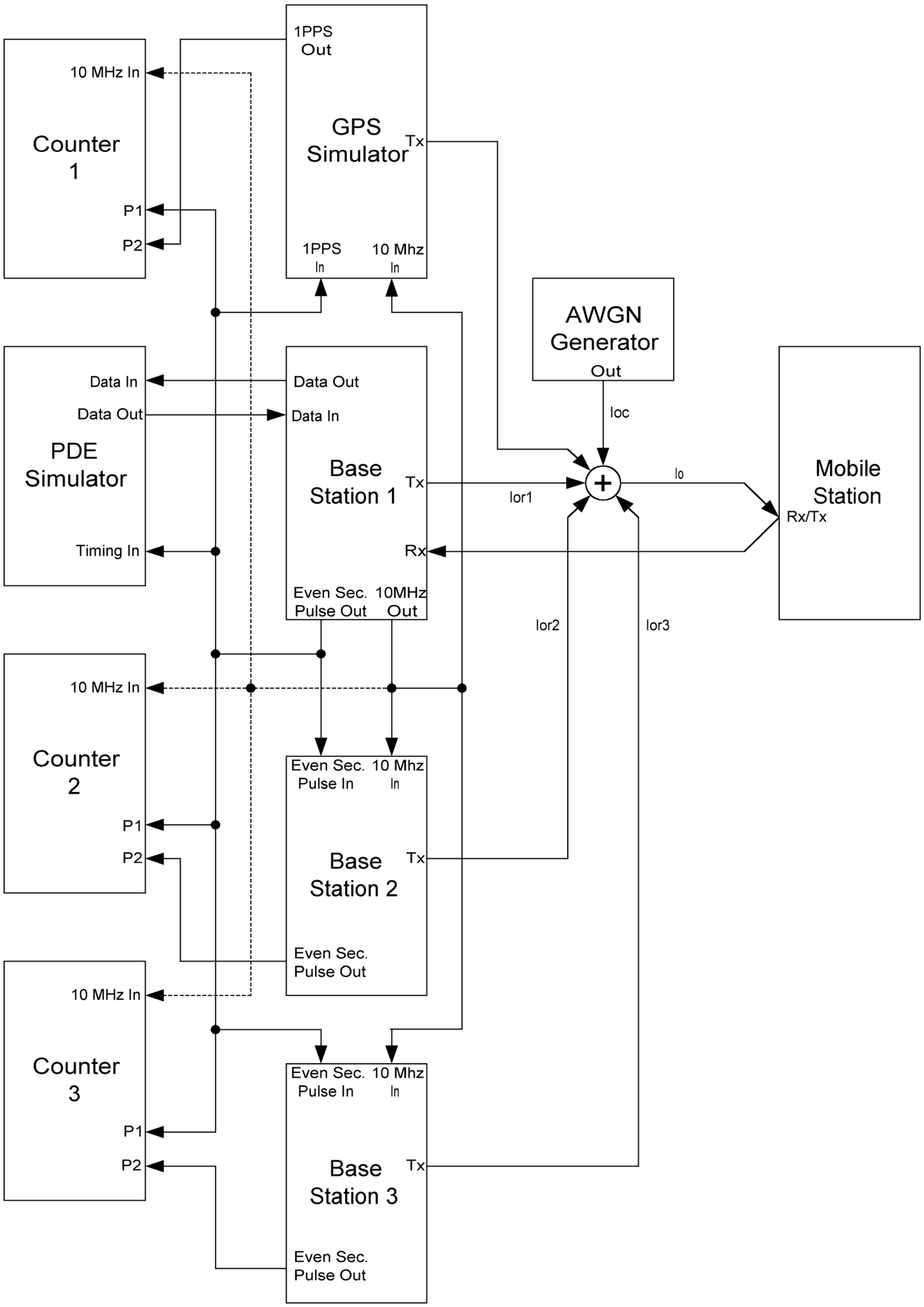
Figure 5.9.1-2 Functional Set-up for AFLT Tests



1 **Figure 5.9.1-3 Functional Set-up for Hybrid Tests**

2



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5.9.2 General Comments

The following comments apply to all tests:

1. The Forward CDMA Channel may be comprised of a Pilot Channel, a Sync Channel, a Paging Channel, a Traffic Channel, and other orthogonal channels (OCNS).
2. For all base stations, use Pilot E_c/I_{or} equal to -7 dB.
3. For the serving base station, use Traffic E_c/I_{or} equal to -15 dB with 9600 bps data rate (full rate, Rate Set 1).
4. For the serving base station, use Sync E_c/I_{or} equal to -16 dB and Paging E_c/I_{or} equal to -12 dB with Paging Channel data rate at 9600 bps.
5. Adjust the OCNS gain such that the power ratios (E_c/I_{or}) of all specified forward channels add up to one.
6. Pilot PN sequence offset indices are denoted by P_i (i = 0, 1, 2, …). The following assumptions hold unless otherwise specified:
    - $0 \le P_i \le 511$
    - $P_i \ne P_j$ if $i \ne j$
    - P_i mod PILOT_INC = 0

    The chosen PN-sequence offset values shall be consistent with the parameter settings in the base station overhead and PDE simulator GPS assistance messages.
5. Base stations should be configured for normal operation as specified in [8], unless specifically stated differently in a specific test.
6. All forward link power control bits from the base station shall be set to ‘0’.
7. For a mobile station with an integral antenna, the manufacturer shall provide a calibrated RF coupling fixture to provide connection to the standard test equipment. This applies to both the CDMA and GPS antenna connections.
8. Unless specified otherwise in test procedures, if the mobile station supports turbo coding on the Reverse Supplemental Channel, the test shall be performed with turbo coding of the Reverse Supplemental Channel; otherwise, the mobile station shall use convolutional coding of the Reverse Supplemental Channel.
9. Overhead message fields should be those needed for normal operation of the base station, unless stated differently in Table 5.9.2-1 through Table 5.9.2-4 or in a specific test.

Table 5.9.2-1 Special Field Values of the *System Parameters Message*

Field	Value (Decimal)
REG_PRD	0 (timer-based registration off)
SRCH_WIN_A	8 (60 chips)
SRCH_WIN_N	8 (60 chips)
SRCH_WIN_R	8 (60 chips)
NGHBR_MAX_AGE	0 (minimum amount of Neighbor Set aging)
PWR_THRESH_ENABLE	0 (threshold reporting off)
PWR_PERIOD_ENABLE	0 (periodic reporting off)
T_ADD	28 (-14 dB E_c/I_0)
T_DROP	32 (-16 dB E_c/I_0)
T_COMP	5 (2.5 dB)
T_TDROP	3 (4 sec)

Table 5.9.2-2 Special Field Value of the *Extended System Parameters Message*

Field	Value (Decimal)
SOFT_SLOPE	0 (0)

Table 5.9.2-3 Special Field Values of the *Access Parameters Message*

Field	Value (Decimal)
NOM_PWR	0 (0 dB)
NOM_PWR_EXT	0 (0 dB)
INIT_PWR	0 (0 dB)
PWR_STEP	0 (0 dB)
NUM_STEP	4 (5 probes per sequence)

Table 5.9.2-4 Special Field Values of the *General Neighbor List Message* for the Serving Base Station

Field	Value (Decimal)
PILOT_INC	12 (768 chips)
NGHBR_SRCH_MODE	0 (no priorities or windows)
NUM_NGHBR	8 (8 neighbors)
NGHBR_CONFIG	0
NGHBR_PN	P_1
NGHBR_CONFIG	0
NGHBR_PN	P_2
NGHBR_CONFIG	0
NGHBR_PN	P_3
NGHBR_CONFIG	0
NGHBR_PN	P_4
NGHBR_CONFIG	0
NGHBR_PN	P_5
NGHBR_CONFIG	0
NGHBR_PN	P_6
NGHBR_CONFIG	0
NGHBR_PN	P_7
NGHBR_CONFIG	0
NGHBR_PN	P_8

11. Values of time limits and other constants should be as specified in [7]. Values of some time limits and constants are listed in Table 5.9.2-5 for reference.

Table 5.9.2-5 Time Limit and Constant Values

Constant	Value	Unit
N_{1m}	9	Frames
N_{2m}	12	frames
N_{3m}	2	frames
N_{11m}	1	frame
T_{1b}	1.28	Seconds
T_{5m}	5	Seconds
T_{40m}	3	Seconds
T_{61m}	0.08	Seconds
T_{72m}	1	Seconds

Annex A – METHOD OF GENERATING PDE SIMULATOR RESPONSES

This Annex is normative.

A.1 General Requirements for *Position Determination Data Message* Origination

A.1.1 *Data Burst Message* Origination

The PDE simulator shall comply with the requirements of Section 4.2.2.3.5 of [1]. The PDE simulator shall limit the *Data Burst Message* size to 200 bytes.

A.1.2 *Position Determination Data Message* Origination

The PDE simulator shall populate the *Position Determination Data Message* field according to Section 4.2.4 of [1]. In particular, for Test Modes 1 and 2, the value assignments are shown in Table A.1.2-1; for Test Modes 3 and 4, with a mobile station that is capable of position calculation, the value assignments are shown in Table A.1.2-2; and for Test Modes 3 and 4, with a mobile station that is not capable of position calculation, the value assignments are shown in Table A.1.2-3.

Table A.1.2-1 *Position Determination Data Message* Format for Test Modes 1 and 2

Field	Value (Binary)
SESS_START	‘0’
SESS_END	‘0’
SESS_SOURCE	‘1’
SESS_TAG	Same as in MS Request
PD_MSG_TYPE	‘00000000’
NUM_REQUESTS	‘0000’
NUM_RESPONSES	As specified in [1]
The base station shall include NUM_RESPONSES occurrences of the following record:	
RESERVED	‘000’
UNSOL_RESP	‘0’
RESP_TYPE	Same as in MS Request
RESP_PAR_LEN	As specified in [1]
RESP_PAR_RECORD	As specified in [1]

Table A.1.2-2 *Position Determination Data Message* Format for Test Modes 3 and 4, with a Mobile Station that is Capable of Position Calculation

Field	Value (Binary)
SESS_START	‘1’ in first message, ‘0’ otherwise
SESS_END	‘0’
SESS_SOURCE	‘0’
SESS_TAG	‘00000’
PD_MSG_TYPE	‘00000000’
NUM_REQUESTS	‘0001’ in first message, ‘0001’ in second message, ‘0000’ otherwise
NUM_RESPONSES	‘0000’ in first message, As specified in [1] otherwise

The base station shall include NUM_REQUESTS occurrences of the following record:

RESERVED	‘0000’
REQ_TYPE	‘0010’ in first message ‘0001’ in second message
REQ_PAR_LEN	As specified in [1]
REQ_PAR_RECORD	As specified in [1]

The base station shall include NUM_RESPONSES occurrences of the following record:

RESERVED	‘000’
UNSOL_RESP	‘0’
RESP_TYPE	As specified in [1]
RESP_PAR_LEN	As specified in [1]
RESP_PAR_RECORD	As specified in [1]

Table A.1.2-3 *Position Determination Data Message* Format for Test Modes 3 and 4, with a Mobile Station that is not Capable of Position Calculation

Field	Value (Binary)
SESS_START	‘1’ in first message, ‘0’ otherwise
SESS_END	‘0’
SESS_SOURCE	‘0’
SESS_TAG	‘00000’
PD_MSG_TYPE	‘00000000’
NUM_REQUESTS	‘0001’ in first message, ’0001’ or ‘0010’ in second message, ‘0’ otherwise
NUM_RESPONSES	‘0000’ in first message As specified in [1] otherwise
The base station shall include NUM_REQUESTS occurrences of the following record:	
RESERVED	‘0000’
REQ_TYPE	‘0010’ in first message ‘0100’ or ‘0101’ or both ‘0100’ and ‘0101’ in second message ‘0’ otherwise
REQ_PAR_LEN	As specified in [1]
REQ_PAR_RECORD	As specified in [1]
The base station shall include NUM_RESPONSES occurrences of the following record:	
RESERVED	‘000’
UNSOL_RESP	‘0’
RESP_TYPE	As specified in [1]
RESP_PAR_LEN	As specified in [1]
RESP_PAR_RECORD	As specified in [1]

A.1.3 *Position Determination Data Message* Segmentation

The PDE simulator shall divide messages into parts as necessary in order to meet the requirement listed in Section A.1.1. The message segmentation shall be performed according to the requirements listed in Section 4.2.2.3.3.1 of [1].

A.2 Method of Selecting the PDE Simulator Response Message

The PDE simulator shall respond to requests received from the mobile station by sending one of the PDE simulator response messages presented in Annex D. The PDE simulator shall select the response message based on the received REQ_TYPE and COORD_TYPE, if REQ_TYPE = '0110' (*Request GPS Location Assistance*), and the time-of-arrival of the mobile station request.

A.2.1 PDE Simulator Response Type

When responding to a mobile station request, the PDE response type shall be determined by the received REQ_TYPE and COORD_TYPE, if REQ_TYPE = '0110' (*Request GPS Location Assistance*) as listed in Table A.2.1-1.

Table A.2.1-1 PDE Simulator Response Types

MS Request	PDE Response
Request BS Capabilities	*Provide BS Capabilities*
Request GPS Acquisition Assistance	*Provide GPS Acquisition Assistance*
Request GPS Location Assistance COORD_TYPE = '0'	*Provide GPS Location Assistance – Cartesian*
Request GPS Location Assistance COORD_TYPE = '1'	*Provide GPS Location Assistance – Spherical*
Request GPS Sensitivity Assistance	*Provide GPS Sensitivity Assistance*
Request Base Station Almanac	*Provide Base Station Almanac*
Request GPS Almanac	*Provide GPS Almanac*
Request GPS Ephemeris	*Provide GPS Ephemeris*
Request GPS Navigation Message Bits	*Provide GPS Navigation Message Bits*
Request Location Response	*Provide Location Response*
Request GPS Almanac Correction	*Provide GPS Almanac Correction*
Request GPS Satellite Health Information	*Provide GPS Satellite Health Information*

A.2.2 PDE Simulator Response Reference Time

When responding to a mobile station request, the PDE simulator shall determine the response reference time based on the time-of-arrival of the request and the stepsize for the response time. The stepsize for the response time here means the time step between consecutive response messages of the same type contained in Annex D. The number of possible PDE simulator response messages for a given message type is obtained by dividing the maximal supported test duration by the resolution of the reference time for that message type. For message types for which Table A.2.2-1 lists ‘N/A’ as resolution of reference time, there is only one possible PDE simulator response. The PDE simulator shall support maximal test duration of at least 60 minutes.

Table A.2.2-1 PDE Simulator Response Reference Time Information

PDE Response	**Name of Reference Time Field**	**Stepsize for Response Time**	**Selection of Reference Time** **Note:** t_{ref} **= Reference Time,** t_{req} **= Time-of-Arrival of Mobile Station Request**
Provide BS Capabilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Provide GPS Acquisition Assistance	TIME_OF_APP	1.28 s	$t_{req} + 2 \le t_{ref} < t_{req} + 3.28$
Provide GPS Location Assistance – Cartesian	Implicit	1.28 s	Same as in *Provide GPS Acquisition Assistance* message
Provide GPS Location Assistance – Spherical	Implicit	1.28 s	Same as in *Provide GPS Acquisition Assistance* message
Provide GPS Sensitivity Assistance	REF_BIT_NUM	6 s	$t_{req} + 5 < t_{ref} \le t_{req} + 6.28$ REF_BIT_NUM= ‘00011111110’ = 254 or ’01000101010’ = 554 or ‘01101010110’ = 854 or ’10010000010’ = 1154 or ‘10110101110’ = 1454
Provide Base Station Almanac	N/A	N/A	N/A
Provide GPS Almanac	WEEK_NUM	N/A	104
	TOA	N/A	16384
Provide GPS Ephemeris	IODE	N/A	Same as in reference Ephemeris
	TOE	N/A	324000
Provide GPS Navigation Message Bits	Implicit, start of next GPS frame	6 s	$t_{req} < t_{ref} \le t_{req} + 6$
Provide Location Response	TIME_REF_CDMA	1.28 s	$t_{req} \le t_{ref} < t_{req} + 1.28$

Provide GPS Almanac Correction	REF_TIME	10.24 s	$t_{req} + 2 \leq t_{ref} < t_{req} + 3.28$
	WEEK_NUM	N/A	Same as in reference Almanac
	TOA	N/A	Same as in reference Almanac
Provide GPS Satellite Health Information	N/A	N/A	N/A

A.3 Method of Determining the PDE Simulator Response Values

A.3.1 Setting of PDE Simulator Response Field Counters

The PDE simulator shall set the field counters as listed in Table A.3.1-1.

Note: The values of fields PART_NUM and TOTAL_PARTS, when applicable, shall be set by the PDE simulator according to Section A.1.3.

Table A.3.1-1 PDE Simulator Response Field Counter Settings

PDE Response	Name of Field Counter	Value (Binary)	Total Number in All Parts of the Response
Provide GPS Acquisition Assistance	NUM_SV	Number of SVs above 18°elevation angle – 1 = ’1000’	No segmentation
	DOPP_INCL	‘1’	N/A
	ADD_DOPP_INCL	‘1’	N/A
	CODE_PH_PAR_INCL	‘1’	N/A
	AZ_EL_INCL	‘1’	N/A
Provide GPS Location Assistance – Cartesian	NUM_DLY	‘000’	No segmentation
	NUM_SV	Same as in *Provide GPS Acquisition Assistance* message	No segmentation
Provide GPS Location Assistance – Spherical	NUM_DLY	‘000’	No segmentation
	NUM_SV	Same as in *Provide GPS Acquisition Assistance* message	No segmentation
Provide GPS Sensitivity Assistance	NUM_DR_P	As needed	Number of SVs above 18°elevation angle = 9
	DR_SIZE	‘11111111’	N/A
	NUM_SV_DR	‘0’	N/A
Provide Base Station Almanac	NUM_PILOTS_P	’000001001’	No segmentation
	LOC_SAME_AS_PREV	‘0’	N/A
Provide GPS Almanac	NUM_SV_P	As needed	Number of SVs in reference Almanac = 26
Provide GPS Ephemeris	NUM_SV_P	As needed	Number of SVs above 18°elevation angle = 9
	AB_PAR_INCL	‘1’	N/A
Provide GPS Navigation Message Bits	NUM_SV_P	As needed	Number of SVs above 18°elevation angle = 9
	SUBF_4_5_INCL	‘0’	N/A
Provide Location Response	VELOCITY_INCL	‘0’	N/A

	CLOCK_INCL	‘0’	N/A
	HEIGHT_INCL	‘1’	N/A
Provide GPS Almanac Correction	NUM_SV_P	Number of SVs above 18° elevation angle – 1 = ’1000’	No segmentation
	DELTA_XYZ_INCL	‘1’	N/A
	DELTA_CLOCK_INCL	‘1’	N/A
Provide GPS Satellite Health Information	BAD_SV_PRESENT	‘0’	N/A

A.3.2 Calculating of PDE Simulator Numerical Parameter Values

The PDE simulator response numerical data values shall be calculated according to the definitions of Section 2.5 of [21] and Section 4.2.4.2 of [1].

Furthermore, the following procedures shall apply:

- Pseudorange, Doppler and Doppler rate of change values shall be calculated according to [16], based on the reference Ephemeris. Ionospheric and tropospheric corrections shall be applied as described in [16]. The serving base station’s location shall be used as the reference location; and the time indicated by TIME_OF_APP shall be used as the reference time. Location coordinates shall be interpreted according to [17]. The rounding or truncation of the resulting values shall be carried out according to Section 4.2.4.2 of [1].
- The Almanac, Ephemeris and GPS navigation bit data shall be set according to the GPS simulator data.

A.3.3 Setting of PDE Simulator Response Information Parameters

Unless otherwise indicated in specific tests, the PDE simulator shall set the response information parameters according to Table A.3.3-1.

The parameter values included in the *Provide Location Response* message were determined based on the assumption that the message may be sent as assistance to the mobile station before any measurements are made. Note that the same *Provide Location Response* message shall be sent by the PDE simulator to the mobile station regardless of whether it is requested before or after any measurements are made; thus, it does not reflect the positioning accuracy that could be obtained from the measurements.

Table A.3.3-1 PDE Simulator Response Information Parameters

PDE Response	Name of Field	Value (Binary)
Provide BS Capabilities	BS_LS_REV	‘000000’
	GPSC_ID	‘1’
	AFLTC_ID	‘1’
	APDC_ID	‘00000000’
Reject	REJ_REQ_TYPE	As needed, same as in MS request
	REJ_REASON	‘001’
Provide GPS Acquisition Assistance	REFERENCE_PN	P_0
	SV_CODE_PH_WIN	‘01011’
	DOPPLER_WIN	‘100’
Provide Base Station Almanac	TIME_CRRCTION_REF	’010111101’
	TIME_CORRECTION	’010111101’
Provide Location Response	FIX_TYPE	‘1’

A.3.4 Setting of PDE Simulator Request Information Parameters

Unless otherwise indicated in specific tests, the PDE simulator shall set the request information parameters according to Table A.3.4-1.

Table A.3.4-1 PDE Simulator Request Information Parameters

PDE Request	Name of Field	Value (Binary)
Request Pseudorange Measurement	PREF_RESP_QUAL	’011’
	NUM_FIXES	‘00000000’
	T_BETW_FIXES	‘00010000’
	OFFSET_REQ	‘1’
Request Pilot Phase Measurement	PREF_RESP_QUAL	‘010’
	NUM_FIXES	‘00000000’
	T_BETW_FIXES	‘00010000’
	OFFSET_REQ	‘1’
	DESI_PIL_PH_RES	‘1’
Request Location Response	PREF_RESP_QUAL	‘010’ for AFLT ‘011’ for GPS and Hybrid
	NUM_FIXES	‘00000000’
	T_BETW_FIXES	‘00010000’
	HEIGHT_REQ	‘1’
	CLK_COR_GPS_REQ	‘1’
	VELOCITY_REQ	‘1’

Annex B – REFERENCE GPS NAVIGATION DATA, SYSTEM TIME AND USER LOCATION

This Annex is normative.

B.1 Reference Location

For all tests defined in this document, the PDE simulator response messages shall be consistent with (i.e. all assistance data shall be valid at) the following reference location:

- Lat: + 37º 00’ 00.0000”
- Lon: - 122º 00’ 00.0000”
- Height: + 100.00 m (above the WGS-84 Reference Ellipsoid)

B.2 Reference Time

For all tests defined in this document, the reference time (start time of the test) shall be as follows:

- GPS Time: Week 1127 (WIN:0103), TOW: 320320 (Wednesday, 16:58:40)
- Local Time (Pacific Standard Time): 2001 August 15, 08:58:40 am
- Local Time (Pacific Daylight Time): 2001 August 15, 09:58:40 am

The test equipment shall support a test duration of 1 hour.

B.3 Reference Ephemeris

For all tests defined in this document, the following reference Ephemeris data shall be used. Note that the first number after the parameter name is the binary value of the corresponding message field defined in [1]; the second number (in parentheses) is the scaling factor expressed in powers of two; and the third number is the floating-point representation. For the applicable units, see [16]. Note that the IODE values shown below are not mandatory. Any IODE value can be used, as long as the PDE simulator response messages (see Annex D) are kept consistent with the settings of the GPS simulator.

```
alpha0   : 16 (2^-30)          1.49011611938477e-008
alpha1   : 3 (2^-27)           2.23517417907715e-008
alpha2   : -2 (2^-24)          -1.19209289550781e-007
alpha3   : -2 (2^-24)          -1.19209289550781e-007
beta0    : 55 (2^11)           112640
beta1    : 8 (2^14)            131072
beta2    : -2 (2^16)           -131072
beta3    : -3 (2^16)           -196608


************SATELLITE: 3***************
ID       : 3
```

```
PRN ID   : 3
IODE     : 2
Crs      : 1751 (2^-5)           54.71875
delta_n  : 13612 (2^-43)         1.54750523506664e-009
M_0      : 1554268988 (2^-31)    0.723762897774577
Cuc      : 1505 (2^-29)          2.80328094959259e-006
e        : 18979682 (2^-33)      0.00220952578820288
Cus      : 5898 (2^-29)          1.09858810901642e-005
SQRT(A)  : 2702017974 (2^-19)    5153.6902885437
toe      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
Cic      : -27 (2^-29)           -5.02914190292358e-008
OMEGA_0  : -598861499 (2^-31)    -0.278866616543382
Cis      : -27 (2^-29)           -5.02914190292358e-008
i0       : 639774141 (2^-31)     0.297918050084263
Crc      : 4897 (2^-5)           153.03125
omega    : 392157920 (2^-31)     0.182612761855125
OMEGADOT: -22673 (2^-43)         -2.5776216716622e-009
IDOT     : -1344 (2^-43)         -1.52795109897852e-010
toc      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
af2      : 0 (2^-55)             0
af1      : 30 (2^-43)            3.41060513164848e-012
af0      : 122521 (2^-31)        5.70532865822315e-005

************SATELLITE: 14***************
ID       : 14
PRN ID   : 14
IODE     : 2
Crs      : -4016 (2^-5)          -125.5
delta_n  : 11923 (2^-43)         1.35548816615483e-009
M_0      : 627487520 (2^-31)     0.292196646332741
Cuc      : -3440 (2^-29)         -6.40749931335449e-006
e        : 20828844 (2^-33)      0.00242479657754302
Cus      : 5468 (2^-29)          1.01849436759949e-005
SQRT(A)  : 2702005606 (2^-19)    5153.66669845581
toe      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
Cic      : 19 (2^-29)            3.53902578353882e-008
OMEGA_0  : 1577408628 (2^-31)    0.734538132324815
Cis      : 0 (2^-29)             0
i0       : 659197995 (2^-31)     0.306962986942381
Crc      : 5906 (2^-5)           184.5625
omega    : -318920472 (2^-31)    -0.148508917540312
OMEGADOT: -22013 (2^-43)         -2.50258835876593e-009
IDOT     : 241 (2^-43)           2.73985278909095e-011
toc      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
af2      : 0 (2^-55)             0
af1      : -9 (2^-43)            -1.02318153949454e-012
```

```
af0      : -259636 (2^-31)        -0.000120902433991432

************SATELLITE: 15***************
ID       : 15
PRN ID   : 15
IODE     : 2
Crs      : 3520 (2^-5)            110
delta_n  : 11425 (2^-43)          1.29887212096946e-009
M_0      : 783064363 (2^-31)      0.364642759319395
Cuc      : 2968 (2^-29)           5.52833080291748e-006
e        : 70170715 (2^-33)       0.00816894636955112
Cus      : 2420 (2^-29)           4.50760126113892e-006
SQRT(A)  : 2702005530 (2^-19)     5153.66655349731
toe      : 20250 (2^4)            324000
Cic      : -28 (2^-29)            -5.21540641784668e-008
OMEGA_0  : 196273480 (2^-31)      0.0913969613611698
Cis      : -111 (2^-29)           -2.06753611564636e-007
i0       : 669824293 (2^-31)      0.311911242548376
Crc      : 9659 (2^-5)            301.84375
omega    : 1184210256 (2^-31)     0.551440872251987
OMEGADOT: -22831 (2^-43)          -2.59558419202222e-009
IDOT     : 754 (2^-43)            8.57198756420985e-011
toc      : 20250 (2^4)            324000
af2      : 0 (2^-55)              0
af1      : 40 (2^-43)             4.54747350886464e-012
af0      : 150252 (2^-31)         6.99665397405624e-005

************SATELLITE: 17***************
ID       : 17
PRN ID   : 17
IODE     : 2
Crs      : 3234 (2^-5)            101.0625
delta_n  : 11586 (2^-43)          1.31717570184264e-009
M_0      : 21453549 (2^-31)       0.00999008724465966
Cuc      : 2836 (2^-29)           5.28246164321899e-006
e        : 114688506 (2^-33)      0.0133514993358403
Cus      : 2103 (2^-29)           3.9171427488327e-006
SQRT(A)  : 2702016898 (2^-19)     5153.68823623657
toe      : 20250 (2^4)            324000
Cic      : 99 (2^-29)             1.84401869773865e-007
OMEGA_0  : 223657985 (2^-31)      0.104148865211755
Cis      : -24 (2^-29)            -4.4703483581543e-008
i0       : 671066978 (2^-31)      0.312489912845194
Crc      : 10023 (2^-5)           313.21875
omega    : 2143332909 (2^-31)     0.998067161533982
OMEGADOT: -23226 (2^-43)          -2.64049049292225e-009
```

```
IDOT     : 765 (2^-43)           8.69704308570363e-011
toc      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
af2      : 0 (2^-55)             0
af1      : 226 (2^-43)           2.56932253250852e-011
af0      : 771310 (2^-31)        0.000359169207513332

************SATELLITE: 18***************
ID       : 18
PRN ID   : 18
IODE     : 2
Crs      : -2414 (2^-5)          -75.4375
delta_n  : 13174 (2^-43)         1.49771040014457e-009
M_0      : -412701330 (2^-31)    -0.192179032601416
Cuc      : -2089 (2^-29)         -3.89106571674347e-006
e        : 18954306 (2^-33)      0.0022065716329962
Cus      : 1071 (2^-29)          1.99489295482636e-006
SQRT(A)  : 2701992381 (2^-19)    5153.64147377014
toe      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
Cic      : -12 (2^-29)           -2.23517417907715e-008
OMEGA_0  : 898577843 (2^-31)     0.418432915117592
Cis      : 2 (2^-29)             3.72529029846191e-009
i0       : 656996200 (2^-31)     0.305937696248293
Crc      : 10900 (2^-5)          340.625
omega    : 1845863650 (2^-31)    0.859547243453562
OMEGADOT: -23748 (2^-43)         -2.69983502221294e-009
IDOT     : -213 (2^-43)          -2.42152964347042e-011
toc      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
af2      : 0 (2^-55)             0
af1      : -2 (2^-43)            -2.27373675443232e-013
af0      : -158560 (2^-31)       -7.38352537155151e-005

************SATELLITE: 21***************
ID       : 21
PRN ID   : 21
IODE     : 2
Crs      : -2326 (2^-5)          -72.6875
delta_n  : 12066 (2^-43)         1.37174538394902e-009
M_0      : -1590806617 (2^-31)   -0.74077705712989
Cuc      : -2100 (2^-29)         -3.91155481338501e-006
e        : 149802739 (2^-33)     0.0174393340712413
Cus      : 819 (2^-29)           1.52550637722015e-006
SQRT(A)  : 2701986661 (2^-19)    5153.63056373596
toe      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
Cic      : 94 (2^-29)            1.7508864402771e-007
OMEGA_0  : 869520218 (2^-31)     0.404901904053986
Cis      : -79 (2^-29)           -1.47148966789246e-007
```

```
i0       : 668563068 (2^-31)      0.311323938891292
Crc      : 11468 (2^-5)           358.375
omega    : -1656971549 (2^-31)    -0.771587504539639
OMEGADOT: -22726 (2^-43)          -2.58364707406145e-009
IDOT     : 246 (2^-43)            2.79669620795175e-011
toc      : 20250 (2^4)            324000
af2      : 0 (2^-55)              0
af1      : 1 (2^-43)              1.13686837721616e-013
af0      : 9981 (2^-31)           4.64776530861855e-006

************SATELLITE: 23***************
ID       : 23
PRN ID   : 23
IODE     : 2
Crs      : -2351 (2^-5)           -73.46875
delta_n : 11761 (2^-43)           1.33707089844393e-009
M_0      : -1378456920 (2^-31)    -0.641894023865461
Cuc      : -1911 (2^-29)          -3.55951488018036e-006
e        : 132793870 (2^-33)      0.0154592411126941
Cus      : 923 (2^-29)            1.71922147274017e-006
SQRT(A)  : 2701831446 (2^-19)     5153.33451461792
toe      : 20250 (2^4)            324000
Cic      : 100 (2^-29)            1.86264514923096e-007
OMEGA_0  : 898428473 (2^-31)      0.418363359291106
Cis      : 42 (2^-29)             7.82310962677002e-008
i0       : 670774976 (2^-31)      0.312353938817978
Crc      : 11248 (2^-5)           351.5
omega    : -1245550721 (2^-31)    -0.580004752147943
OMEGADOT: -22412 (2^-43)          -2.54794940701686e-009
IDOT     : 22 (2^-43)             2.50111042987555e-012
toc      : 20250 (2^4)            324000
af2      : 0 (2^-55)              0
af1      : 6 (2^-43)              6.82121026329696e-013
af0      : 39215 (2^-31)          1.8260907381773e-005

************SATELLITE: 29***************
ID       : 29
PRN ID   : 29
IODE     : 2
Crs      : -4216 (2^-5)           -131.75
delta_n : 11731 (2^-43)           1.33366029331228e-009
M_0      : 1396677043 (2^-31)     0.650378429796547
Cuc      : -3652 (2^-29)          -6.80238008499146e-006
e        : 71698904 (2^-33)       0.0083468509837985
Cus      : 5364 (2^-29)           9.99122858047485e-006
SQRT(A)  : 2702123387 (2^-19)     5153.89134788513
```

```
toe      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
Cic      : 9 (2^-29)             1.67638063430786e-008
OMEGA_0  : 1563399006 (2^-31)    0.7280143937096
Cis      : -103 (2^-29)          -1.91852450370789e-007
i0       : 659786730 (2^-31)     0.307237138040364
Crc      : 6053 (2^-5)           189.15625
omega    : -1269281011 (2^-31)   -0.591055029537529
OMEGADOT: -21749 (2^-43)         -2.47257503360743e-009
IDOT     : 259 (2^-43)           2.94448909698986e-011
toc      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
af2      : 0 (2^-55)             0
af1      : 17 (2^-43)            1.93267624126747e-012
af0      : 1346363 (2^-31)       0.00062694912776351

************SATELLITE: 31***************
ID       : 31
PRN ID   : 31
IODE     : 2
Crs      : 1383 (2^-5)           43.21875
delta_n  : 13054 (2^-43)         1.48406797961798e-009
M_0      : 971966542 (2^-31)     0.452607191167772
Cuc      : 1228 (2^-29)          2.28732824325562e-006
e        : 87696983 (2^-33)      0.0102092724991962
Cus      : 6029 (2^-29)          1.12298876047134e-005
SQRT(A)  : 2702009354 (2^-19)    5153.67384719849
toe      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
Cic      : -100 (2^-29)          -1.86264514923096e-007
OMEGA_0  : -588296382 (2^-31)    -0.273946850560606
Cis      : 7 (2^-29)             1.30385160446167e-008
i0       : 645775312 (2^-31)     0.300712563097477
Crc      : 5024 (2^-5)           157
omega    : 592891816 (2^-31)     0.276086766272783
OMEGADOT: -22745 (2^-43)         -2.58580712397816e-009
IDOT     : -1607 (2^-43)         -1.82694748218637e-010
toc      : 20250 (2^4)           324000
af2      : 0 (2^-55)             0
af1      : 17 (2^-43)            1.93267624126747e-012
af0      : 125895 (2^-31)        5.86244277656078e-005
```

B.4 Reference Almanac

For all tests defined in this document, the following reference Almanac data shall be used. Note that the first number after the parameter name is the binary value of the corresponding message field defined in [1]; the second number (in parentheses) is the scaling factor expressed in powers of two; and the third number is the floating-point representation. For the applicable units, see [16].

```
WIN=104
toa : 4 (2^12)                16384

***********SATELLITE: 1***************
PRN ID   : 1
delta_i : 3839 (2^-19)        0.00732231140136719
M_0      : -709057 (2^-23)    -0.0845261812210083
e        : 10598 (2^-21)      0.00505352020263672
SQRT(A)  : 10554807 (2^-11)   5153.71435546875
OMEGA_0  : 5901355 (2^-23)    0.703496336936951
omega    : -4575499 (2^-23)   -0.54544198513031
OMEGADOT: -687 (2^-38)        -2.49929144047201e-009
af1      : 1 (2^-38)          3.63797880709171e-012
af0      : 201 (2^-20)        0.000191688537597656


***********SATELLITE: 2***************
PRN ID   : 2
delta_i : -1649 (2^-19)       -0.00314521789550781
M_0      : 8006721 (2^-23)    0.954475522041321
e        : 44805 (2^-21)      0.021364688873291
SQRT(A)  : 10554554 (2^-11)   5153.5908203125
OMEGA_0  : -5549822 (2^-23)   -0.661590337753296
omega    : -5393208 (2^-23)   -0.64292049407959
OMEGADOT: -723 (2^-38)        -2.63025867752731e-009
af1      : -2 (2^-38)         -7.27595761418343e-012
af0      : -65 (2^-20)        -6.19888305664063e-005


***********SATELLITE: 3***************
PRN ID   : 3
delta_i : -1115 (2^-19)       -0.00212669372558594
M_0      : 4373628 (2^-23)    0.521377086639404
e        : 4634 (2^-21)       0.00220966339111328
SQRT(A)  : 10554758 (2^-11)   5153.6904296875
OMEGA_0  : -2667259 (2^-23)   -0.317962050437927
omega    : 1531867 (2^-23)    0.182612776756287
OMEGADOT: -709 (2^-38)        -2.57932697422802e-009
af1      : 1 (2^-38)          3.63797880709171e-012
af0      : 61 (2^-20)         5.81741333007813e-005


***********SATELLITE: 4***************
```

```
PRN ID   : 4
delta_i : 5180 (2^-19)         0.00988006591796875
M_0      : -2766861 (2^-23)    -0.329835534095764
e        : 11382 (2^-21)       0.00542736053466797
SQRT(A)  : 10554840 (2^-11)    5153.73046875
OMEGA_0  : 317784 (2^-23)      0.0378828048706055
omega    : -1101514 (2^-23)    -0.131310701370239
OMEGADOT: -678 (2^-38)         -2.46654963120818e-009
af1      : -5 (2^-38)          -1.81898940354586e-011
af0      : 629 (2^-20)         0.000599861145019531


************SATELLITE: 5***************
PRN ID   : 5
delta_i : -1140 (2^-19)        -0.00217437744140625
M_0      : -3255290 (2^-23)    -0.388060808181763
e        : 6206 (2^-21)        0.00295925140380859
SQRT(A)  : 10554460 (2^-11)    5153.544921875
OMEGA_0  : -5494160 (2^-23)    -0.65495491027832
omega    : 1091980 (2^-23)     0.130174160003662
OMEGADOT: -724 (2^-38)         -2.6338966563344e-009
af1      : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0      : 325 (2^-20)         0.000309944152832031


************SATELLITE: 6***************
PRN ID   : 6
delta_i : 165 (2^-19)          0.000314712524414063
M_0      : -416309 (2^-23)     -0.0496279001235962
e        : 14416 (2^-21)       0.00687408447265625
SQRT(A)  : 10554647 (2^-11)    5153.63623046875
OMEGA_0  : -2545582 (2^-23)    -0.303457021713257
omega    : -6075586 (2^-23)    -0.724266290664673
OMEGADOT: -692 (2^-38)         -2.51748133450747e-009
af1      : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0      : -3 (2^-20)          -2.86102294921875e-006


************SATELLITE: 7***************
PRN ID   : 7
delta_i : 454 (2^-19)          0.000865936279296875
M_0      : 4956962 (2^-23)     0.59091591835022
e        : 25192 (2^-21)       0.0120124816894531
SQRT(A)  : 10554774 (2^-11)    5153.6982421875
OMEGA_0  : -2625876 (2^-23)    -0.313028812408447
omega    : -5357772 (2^-23)    -0.638696193695068
```

```
OMEGADOT: -694 (2^-38)        -2.52475729212165e-009
af1     : -9 (2^-38)          -3.27418092638254e-011
af0     : 416 (2^-20)         0.000396728515625


************SATELLITE: 8***************
PRN ID  : 8
delta_i : 2813 (2^-19)        0.00536537170410156
M_0     : 382759 (2^-23)      0.0456284284591675
e       : 16794 (2^-21)       0.00800800323486328
SQRT(A) : 10554740 (2^-11)    5153.681640625
OMEGA_0 : -8055571 (2^-23)    -0.960298895835876
omega   : 5432166 (2^-23)     0.647564649581909
OMEGADOT: -672 (2^-38)        -2.44472175836563e-009
af1     : 7 (2^-38)           2.5465851649642e-011
af0     : 513 (2^-20)         0.000489234924316406


************SATELLITE: 9***************
PRN ID  : 9
delta_i : 505 (2^-19)         0.000963211059570313
M_0     : -1092959 (2^-23)    -0.130290865898132
e       : 25411 (2^-21)       0.0121169090270996
SQRT(A) : 10554686 (2^-11)    5153.6552734375
OMEGA_0 : -8197457 (2^-23)    -0.977213025093079
omega   : 1966584 (2^-23)     0.234435081481934
OMEGADOT: -685 (2^-38)        -2.49201548285782e-009
af1     : -1 (2^-38)          -3.63797880709171e-012
af0     : -4 (2^-20)          -3.814697265625e-006


************SATELLITE: 10***************
PRN ID  : 10
delta_i : 6000 (2^-19)        0.011444091796875
M_0     : 8097346 (2^-23)     0.96527886390686
e       : 9435 (2^-21)        0.00449895858764648
SQRT(A) : 10554528 (2^-11)    5153.578125
OMEGA_0 : 3052626 (2^-23)     0.363901376724243
omega   : 238987 (2^-23)      0.0284894704818726
OMEGADOT: -717 (2^-38)        -2.60843080468476e-009
af1     : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0     : 9 (2^-20)           8.58306884765625e-006


************SATELLITE: 11***************
PRN ID  : 11
```

```
delta_i : -3527 (2^-19)       -0.00672721862792969
M_0     : 7618680 (2^-23)     0.908217430114746
e       : 2164 (2^-21)        0.00103187561035156
SQRT(A) : 10554691 (2^-11)    5153.65771484375
OMEGA_0 : 115484 (2^-23)      0.0137667655944824
omega   : -6792224 (2^-23)    -0.809696197509766
OMEGADOT: -719 (2^-38)        -2.61570676229894e-009
af1     : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0     : 4 (2^-20)           3.814697265625e-006


************SATELLITE: 13***************
PRN ID  : 13
delta_i : 4536 (2^-19)        0.0086517333984375
M_0     : -6993686 (2^-23)    -0.833712339401245
e       : 4071 (2^-21)        0.00194120407104492
SQRT(A) : 10554723 (2^-11)    5153.67333984375
OMEGA_0 : 5844615 (2^-23)     0.696732401847839
omega   : 168349 (2^-23)      0.0200687646865845
OMEGADOT: -685 (2^-38)        -2.49201548285782e-009
af1     : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0     : -4 (2^-20)          -3.814697265625e-006


************SATELLITE: 14***************
PRN ID  : 14
delta_i : 3655 (2^-19)        0.00697135925292969
M_0     : 754499 (2^-23)      0.0899432897567749
e       : 5085 (2^-21)        0.00242471694946289
SQRT(A) : 10554709 (2^-11)    5153.66650390625
OMEGA_0 : 5833984 (2^-23)     0.695465087890625
omega   : -1245783 (2^-23)    -0.148508906364441
OMEGADOT: -688 (2^-38)        -2.5029294192791e-009
af1     : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0     : -127 (2^-20)        -0.000121116638183594


************SATELLITE: 15***************
PRN ID  : 15
delta_i : 6258 (2^-19)        0.0119361877441406
M_0     : 1362090 (2^-23)     0.162373781204224
e       : 17132 (2^-21)       0.00816917419433594
SQRT(A) : 10554709 (2^-11)    5153.66650390625
OMEGA_0 : 438693 (2^-23)      0.0522962808609009
omega   : 4625821 (2^-23)     0.551440834999084
OMEGADOT: -713 (2^-38)        -2.59387888945639e-009
```

```
af1      : 1 (2^-38)           3.63797880709171e-012
af0      : 75 (2^-20)          7.15255737304688e-005


************SATELLITE: 17***************
PRN ID   : 17
delta_i : 6562 (2^-19)         0.0125160217285156
M_0      : -1614368 (2^-23)    -0.192447662353516
e        : 28000 (2^-21)       0.0133514404296875
SQRT(A)  : 10554754 (2^-11)    5153.6884765625
OMEGA_0  : 545551 (2^-23)      0.0650347471237183
omega    : 8372394 (2^-23)     0.998067140579224
OMEGADOT: -726 (2^-38)         -2.64117261394858e-009
af1      : 7 (2^-38)           2.5465851649642e-011
af0      : 385 (2^-20)         0.000367164611816406


************SATELLITE: 18***************
PRN ID   : 18
delta_i : 3109 (2^-19)         0.00592994689941406
M_0      : -3306685 (2^-23)    -0.394187569618225
e        : 4628 (2^-21)        0.00220680236816406
SQRT(A)  : 10554658 (2^-11)    5153.6416015625
OMEGA_0  : 3181809 (2^-23)     0.379301190376282
omega    : 7210405 (2^-23)     0.859547257423401
OMEGADOT: -742 (2^-38)         -2.69938027486205e-009
af1      : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0      : -77 (2^-20)         -7.34329223632813e-005


************SATELLITE: 20***************
PRN ID   : 20
delta_i : 3240 (2^-19)         0.0061798095703125
M_0      : -7906351 (2^-23)    -0.942510485649109
e        : 4718 (2^-21)        0.00224971771240234
SQRT(A)  : 10554829 (2^-11)    5153.72509765625
OMEGA_0  : 3042589 (2^-23)     0.362704873085022
omega    : 5562936 (2^-23)     0.663153648376465
OMEGADOT: -730 (2^-38)         -2.65572452917695e-009
af1      : -1 (2^-38)          -3.63797880709171e-012
af0      : -97 (2^-20)         -9.25064086914063e-005


************SATELLITE: 21***************
PRN ID   : 21
delta_i : 5941 (2^-19)         0.0113315582275391
```

```
M_0      : -7908237 (2^-23)    -0.942735314369202
e        : 36573 (2^-21)       0.0174393653869629
SQRT(A)  : 10554635 (2^-11)    5153.63037109375
OMEGA_0  : 3068592 (2^-23)     0.365804672241211
omega    : -6472545 (2^-23)    -0.771587491035461
OMEGADOT: -710 (2^-38)         -2.58296495303512e-009
af1      : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0      : 5 (2^-20)           4.76837158203125e-006


************SATELLITE: 23***************
PRN ID   : 23
delta_i : 6477 (2^-19)         0.0123538970947266
M_0      : -7058884 (2^-23)    -0.841484546661377
e        : 32420 (2^-21)       0.0154590606689453
SQRT(A)  : 10554029 (2^-11)    5153.33447265625
OMEGA_0  : 3181604 (2^-23)     0.379276752471924
omega    : -4865433 (2^-23)    -0.580004811286926
OMEGADOT: -700 (2^-38)         -2.5465851649642e-009
af1      : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0      : 19 (2^-20)          1.81198120117188e-005


************SATELLITE: 24***************
PRN ID   : 24
delta_i : 6865 (2^-19)         0.0130939483642578
M_0      : -1059000 (2^-23)    -0.126242637634277
e        : 19382 (2^-21)       0.00924205780029297
SQRT(A)  : 10554441 (2^-11)    5153.53564453125
OMEGA_0  : 361690 (2^-23)      0.0431168079376221
omega    : -4354610 (2^-23)    -0.519109964370728
OMEGADOT: -671 (2^-38)         -2.44108377955854e-009
af1      : 1 (2^-38)           3.63797880709171e-012
af0      : 78 (2^-20)          7.43865966796875e-005


************SATELLITE: 25***************
PRN ID   : 25
delta_i : -695 (2^-19)         -0.00132560729980469
M_0      : 1146872 (2^-23)     0.136717796325684
e        : 18977 (2^-21)       0.0090489387512207
SQRT(A)  : 10554791 (2^-11)    5153.70654296875
OMEGA_0  : -8310991 (2^-23)    -0.990747332572937
omega    : -5198429 (2^-23)    -0.619701027870178
OMEGADOT: -691 (2^-38)         -2.51384335570037e-009
af1      : 0 (2^-38)           0
```

```
af0      : 17 (2^-20)          1.62124633789063e-005


***********SATELLITE: 27**************
PRN ID   : 27
delta_i : 57 (2^-19)           0.000108718872070313
M_0      : -2921613 (2^-23)    -0.348283410072327
e        : 31945 (2^-21)       0.0152325630187988
SQRT(A)  : 10554622 (2^-11)    5153.6240234375
OMEGA_0  : -8248422 (2^-23)    -0.983288526535034
omega    : -6816704 (2^-23)    -0.812614440917969
OMEGADOT: -684 (2^-38)         -2.48837750405073e-009
af1      : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0      : 32 (2^-20)          3.0517578125e-005


***********SATELLITE: 28**************
PRN ID   : 28
delta_i : 2801 (2^-19)         0.00534248352050781
M_0      : -6238231 (2^-23)    -0.74365508556366
e        : 11107 (2^-21)       0.00529623031616211
SQRT(A)  : 10557146 (2^-11)    5154.8564453125
OMEGA_0  : -5340170 (2^-23)    -0.636597871780396
omega    : -6362118 (2^-23)    -0.758423566818237
OMEGADOT: -700 (2^-38)         -2.5465851649642e-009
af1      : -1 (2^-38)          -3.63797880709171e-012
af0      : -14 (2^-20)         -1.33514404296875e-005


***********SATELLITE: 29**************
PRN ID   : 29
delta_i : 3799 (2^-19)         0.00724601745605469
M_0      : 3743957 (2^-23)     0.446314454078674
e        : 17505 (2^-21)       0.0083470344543457
SQRT(A)  : 10555169 (2^-11)    5153.89111328125
OMEGA_0  : 5779333 (2^-23)     0.688950181007385
omega    : -4958129 (2^-23)    -0.591055035591125
OMEGADOT: -680 (2^-38)         -2.47382558882236e-009
af1      : 1 (2^-38)           3.63797880709171e-012
af0      : 658 (2^-20)         0.000627517700195313


***********SATELLITE: 30**************
PRN ID   : 30
delta_i : 47 (2^-19)           8.96453857421875e-005
M_0      : -7232067 (2^-23)    -0.86212956905365
```

```
e        : 11969 (2^-21)       0.0057072639465332
SQRT(A)  : 10554571 (2^-11)    5153.59912109375
OMEGA_0  : -5402649 (2^-23)    -0.644045948982239
omega    : 3629757 (2^-23)     0.432700753211975
OMEGADOT: -718 (2^-38)         -2.61206878349185e-009
af1      : 0 (2^-38)           0
af0      : -33 (2^-20)         -3.14712524414063e-005


************SATELLITE: 31***************
PRN ID   : 31
delta_i : 345 (2^-19)          0.000658035278320313
M_0      : 2099959 (2^-23)     0.250334620475769
e        : 21410 (2^-21)       0.0102090835571289
SQRT(A)  : 10554724 (2^-11)    5153.673828125
OMEGA_0  : -2626009 (2^-23)    -0.313044667243958
omega    : 2315984 (2^-23)     0.276086807250977
OMEGADOT: -711 (2^-38)         -2.58660293184221e-009
af1      : 1 (2^-38)           3.63797880709171e-012
af0      : 62 (2^-20)          5.91278076171875e-005
```

B.5 List of Active Satellites

Assistance shall be provided in all tests for the satellites having the following PRN numbers:

3, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 29, 31

Satellites identified with the following PRN numbers shall be simulated in the tests:

1. GPS Accuracy, GPS Dynamic Range, GPS Moving Scenario and GPS Protocol Tests:

   3, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 29, 31

2. GPS Sensitivity Test:

   14, 17, 21, 31

3. GPS Multipath Accuracy Test:

   14, 17, 18, 21, 31

4. Hybrid Three Satellite Test:

   14, 17, 31

5. Hybrid Two Base Stations + 1 Satellite Test:

   3

B.6 Simulated Base Station Locations

For all tests defined in this document, the simulated base station locations shall be as follows:

1. Base Station 1:
   - Lat: + 37^{O} 00’ 00.0000”
   - Lon: - 122^{O} 00’ 00.0000”
   - Height: + 150.00 m (above the WGS-84 Reference Ellipsoid)
2. Base Station 2:
   - Lat: + 36^{O} 57’ 39.5249”
   - Lon: - 121^{O} 58’ 18.9429”
   - Height: + 150.00 m (above the WGS-84 Reference Ellipsoid)
3. Base Station 3:
   - Lat: + 36^{O} 57’ 39.5249”
   - Lon: - 122^{O} 01’ 41.0571”
   - Height: + 150.00 m (above the WGS-84 Reference Ellipsoid)

B.7 Simulated Mobile Station Locations

The simulated mobile station locations shall be as follows:

1. GPS Accuracy, GPS Sensitivity, GPS Dynamic Range and GPS Multipath Tests:
   - Lat: + 36^{O} 58’ 26.3580”
   - Lon: - 122^{O} 00’ 00.0000”
   - Height: + 115.00 m (above the WGS-84 Reference Ellipsoid)
2. GPS Moving Scenario Test:

   The mobile station’s trajectory is a circle in the horizontal plane, with a radius of 1 km, centered at the following location:

   - Lat: + 37^{O} 00’ 00.0000”
   - Lon: - 122^{O} 00’ 00.0000”
   - Height: + 115.00 m (above the WGS-84 Reference Ellipsoid)

   The mobile station’s initial position at reference time (see Section B.2) shall be set as follows:

   - Lat: + 36^{O} 59’ 27.5618”
   - Lon: - 122^{O} 00’ 00.0000”
   - Height: + 115.00 m (above the WGS-84 Reference Ellipsoid)

   The mobile station’s velocity is constant at 100 km/h, with an initial heading of -90^{O} at reference time (see Section B.2).

3. GPS Protocol, all AFLT and Hybrid Tests:
   - Lat: + 36º 58’ 26.3580”
   - Lon: - 122º 00’ 00.0000”
   - Height: + 115.00 m (above the WGS-84 Reference Ellipsoid)

B.8 Additional GPS Simulator Settings

The settings shown in Table B.8-1 are also applied in the GPS simulator set-up. Note that the IODE and IODC values shown in Table B.8-1 are not mandatory. Any IODE or IODC value can be used, as long as the PDE simulator response messages (see Annex D) are kept consistent with the settings of the GPS simulator.

Table B.8-1 GPS Simulator Settings

SV	IODC	IODE	URA	T_{GD} [ns]	A/S Flag	Alert Flag	SV Health In Frame 25	SV Health In the Valid Almanac Pages	SV Conf.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
3	2	2	0	-4.656612873	‘0’	‘0’	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘111111’	-	‘0001’
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
14	2	2	2	-10.24454832	‘0’	‘0’	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
15	2	2	1	-2.793967724	‘0’	‘0’	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘111111’	-	‘0001’
17	2	2	0	-2.328306437	‘0’	‘0’	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’

18	2	2	2	-10.24454832	‘0’	‘0’	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘111111’	-	‘0001’
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
21	2	2	2	-2.328306437	‘0’	‘0’	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘111111’	-	‘0001’
23	2	2	0	-2.793967724	‘0’	‘0’	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘111111’	-	‘0001’
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
29	2	2	0	-	‘0’	‘0’	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
30	-	-	-	-6.984919309	-	-	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
31	2	2	1	-6.053596735	‘0’	‘0’	‘000000’	‘00000000’	‘0001’
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	‘111111’	-	‘0001’

Notes for Table B.8-1:

1. The interpretation of URA is as follows:

    0 : >2 m

    1 : >2.8 m

    2 : >4 m

2. The interpretation of SV Health in Frame 25 is as follows:

    ‘000000’ : All Signals OK

    ‘111111’ : Satellite not present

3. The interpretation of SV Health in valid Almanac frames is as follows:

    ‘00000000’ : All Data and Signals OK

4. The interpretation of Satellite Configuration is as follows:

    ‘0001’ : Block 2 satellite

Annex C – METHOD OF STATISTICAL CONFIDENCE DETERMINATION

This Annex is normative.

The statistical approach, proposed by FCC [20], will be used to determine whether or not a set of measurement errors resulting from a finite set of measurements demonstrate a specified accuracy with a specified confidence. Other equivalent methods can also be used to demonstrate such accuracy.

C.1 Description of the Confidence Determination Method

A method for determining whether or not a set of location errors resulting from empirical testing demonstrates compliance may be obtained from order statistics. Confidence intervals for a specified accuracy may be selected based on a certain confidence level (for example, 90% for FCC) and the number of samples. These confidence intervals are not based on any knowledge of the actual probability distribution function of the location errors. They are expressed in terms of the subscripts of the list of location errors after ordering these errors from smallest to largest. A specific set of accuracy measurements is said to show compliance if the confidence intervals contain the location error thresholds that may be specified by a Standards Development Organization. For example, the error thresholds are 100 meters for 67% and 300 meters for 95% for network-based solutions, or 50 meters and 150 meters, respectively for handset-based solutions, as specified by the FCC ruling [19].

In general, when the number of measurements is n, the r^{th} and s^{th} largest measurements are x_r and y_s respectively, and x and y are the percentile points associated with probabilities p_1 and p_2 respectively, then the probability that x is less than x_r while simultaneously y is less than y_s is given by the formula

$$Confidence(x \le x_r,\ y \le y_s;\ n,\ r,\ s,\ p_1,\ p_2) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1}\sum_{j=i}^{s-1}\binom{n}{i}\binom{n-i}{n-j}p_1^i\left(p_2-p_1\right)^{j-i}\left(1-p_2\right)^{n-j}.$$

For example, p_1 is 0.67, and p_2 is 0.95 for the FCC ruling [19, 20].

Upper bounds on the percentile points can be determined from this expression by finding pairs of values (r, s) such that the desired 90% confidence level is achieved. The resulting pair of ordered samples (x_r, y_s) forms one-sided confidence intervals for the two sample percentile points associated with 67% and 95%, respectively (see Table C.1-1). The r^{th} sample x_r and s^{th} sample y_s of n location errors are then compared with 100 meters and 300 meters for the networked-based solutions or with 50 meters and 150 meters for the handset-based solutions. If the r^{th} ordered sample is less than 100 meters and the s^{th} ordered sample is less than 300 meters, then the confidence intervals are found to cover the desired values and compliance would be established, for networked-based solutions. A similar approach would establish compliance for a set of location errors obtained from a test of a handset-based solution.

The confidence level of 90% is suggested here as a threshold, and the value calculated from the actual data may be greater. Table C.1-1 is derived from the above confidence expression and shows for several sample sizes which ordered samples of errors should be compared with the FCC criteria. For higher numbers of sample sizes such as 500 or 1000, the confidence expression should be re-calculated with the higher value of n .

Confidence in the compliance assessment is important and will depend on randomness and independence in the selection of test locations. Reports of compliance testing should describe the method used to guarantee random and independent accuracy measurements.

Table C.1-1 Identification of Location Error Samples for Comparison with FCC Required Thresholds of 67% and 95% (at the 90% Confidence Level)

Sample Size	Pairs of Test Samples
45	(x_{40},y_{45})
50	(x_{41},y_{50})
55	(x_{44},y_{55})
60	(x_{47},y_{60})
65	(x_{50},y_{65})
70	(x_{53},y_{70})
75	(x_{57},y_{75})
80	(x_{60},y_{80}) or (x_{63},y_{79})
85	(x_{64},y_{85}) or (x_{66},y_{84})
90	(x_{67},y_{90}) or (x_{68},y_{89})
95	(x_{71},y_{95}) or (x_{72},y_{94})
100	(x_{74},y_{100}) or (x_{75},y_{99})

C.2 Evaluation Example

In the following, an example is given. A handset-based solution would be found in compliance, if, in a test of 75 accuracy measurements, the 57th largest location error is less that 50 meters and the 75th largest error is less than 150 meters. Note that for larger sample sizes the pair of test samples is not unique, because of the statistical dependence of the 67% and 95% levels. For example, for a sample size of 80, two pairs are shown; the 67% level could be increased from the 60th to the 63rd sample, (i.e., made more difficult), if the 95% level test were relaxed to the 79th largest sample. Either (x_{60},y_{80}) or (x_{63},y_{79}) is an acceptable pair to test against the FCC-required thresholds.

Annex D PDE SIMULATOR RESPONSE MESSAGES

This Annex is normative.

The PDE simulator response messages are included in the attached files.

The PDE simulator response messages presented in this Annex assume the pilot phase offset assignment shown in Table D-1. This assignment must be changed and the corresponding PDE simulator response message field values corrected accordingly if the test equipment used in the tests is configured with a different pilot phase offset assignment.

Table D-1 Pilot PN Offset Assignment Used in the PDE Simulator Response Messages

Pilot PN Offset	Numerical Value (in Units of 64 CDMA Chips)
P_0	0
P_1	1
P_2	2
P_3	3
P_4	4
P_5	5
P_6	6
P_7	7
P_8	8
P_9	9